

THE
PRONOUNCING BOOK.

RECORDING BOOK

BE

A New Series of English Books for the use of French Schools.

THE
PRONOUNCING BOOK

A NECESSARY INTRODUCTION TO ALL READERS.'



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INTRODUCTION

PRONONCIATION ANGLAISE.

1.—ALPHABET ANGLAIS.

Lettres A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I,
Prononcez : e, bi, ci, di, i, eff, dji, aitch, aï,
Lettres J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
Prononcez : djé, ké, elle, emme, enne, ô, pi, kiou, arre,
Lettres S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
Prononcez : esse, ti, iou, vi, deuble-iou, ex, ouaï, zi.

2.—SONS RÉGULIERS DES VOYELLES.

Prononcez :

<i>a</i> , long—comme <i>ée</i> dans <i>fée</i> .	Ex. : fate (fête)
<i>a</i> , bref—comme <i>a</i> dans <i>cap</i> .	“ fat (fatte)
<i>e</i> , long—comme <i>i</i> dans <i>vie</i> .	“ mete (mîte)
<i>e</i> , bref—comme <i>e</i> dans <i>net</i> .	“ met (mette)
<i>i</i> , long—comme <i>aï</i> , (interjection).	“ fine (faïne)
<i>i</i> , bref—comme <i>i</i> dans <i>lit</i> , mais plus bref	“ fin (finne)
<i>o</i> , long—comme <i>ô</i> dans <i>le nôtre</i> ,	“ note (nôte)
<i>o</i> , bref—comme <i>o</i> dans <i>botte</i> ,	“ not (notte)
<i>u</i> , long—comme <i>iou</i> dans <i>chiourme</i> ,	“ tube (tioube)
<i>u</i> , bref—à peu près comme <i>eu</i> dans <i>neuve</i>	“ tub (teubbe)
<i>y</i> , long—a le même son que <i>i</i> long,	“ by (bai)
<i>y</i> , bref—a le même son que <i>i</i> bref,	“ pyx (pix)

3.—AUTRES SONS DES VOYELLES.

<i>a</i> , long devant <i>r</i> , comme <i>ai</i> dans <i>air</i>	Ex. : fare (fair)
<i>a</i> , ouvert, comme <i>à</i> dans <i>âme</i> ,	“ far (fâre)
<i>a</i> , à demi-ouvert, comme <i>a</i> dans <i>faste</i> ,	“ fast (faste)

<i>a</i> , très ouvert, comme <i>or</i> dans <i>fort</i> (<i>fåure</i>)	Ex. : fall (<i>fåule</i>)
<i>a</i> , fermé, comme l' <i>o</i> bref anglais dans <i>not</i>	" what (<i>whot</i>)
<i>e</i> , ouvert, comme <i>a</i> dans <i>fare</i> en anglais	" where (<i>whare</i>)
<i>e</i> , devant <i>r</i> , comme <i>eu</i> dans <i>beurre</i> (bref)	" her (<i>heurre</i>)
<i>i</i> , devant <i>r</i> , comme l' <i>é</i> devant <i>r</i> en anglais	" fir (<i>feurre</i>)
<i>i</i> , français, ayant le même son en anglais	" pique
<i>o</i> , fermé, comme <i>ou</i> dans <i>mouvoir</i> ,	" move (<i>moûve</i>)
<i>o</i> , fermé plus bref, comme <i>ou</i> dans <i>fou</i> ,	" wolf (<i>woulf</i>)
<i>o</i> , devant <i>r</i> , comme <i>or</i> dans <i>fort</i> , <i>nord</i> ,	" for (<i>fort</i>)
<i>o</i> , comme l' <i>u</i> bref anglais dans <i>sun</i> ,	" son (<i>sun</i>)
<i>u</i> , précédé de <i>r</i> , comme <i>ou</i> dans <i>mouvoir</i>	" rude (<i>roude</i>)
<i>u</i> , comme <i>ou</i> bref dans <i>fou</i> ,	" full (<i>foule</i>)
<i>u</i> , devant <i>r</i> , ayant le même son (mais plus long et plus fermé) que l' <i>u</i> bref anglais	" fur

4. DOUBLES VOYELLES OU DIPHTHONGUES.

Deux diphtongues seules ont un son régulier et propre en anglais : ce sont *oi* ou *oy*, et *ou* ou *ow*. Les autres se prononcent généralement comme des voyelles simples.

Prononcez—*oi*, *oy*,—comme *oi*, dit rapidement : *boy*, *boil* (*boi*, *boil*) ou, *ow*—comme *aou* dans *caoutchouc* : *out*, *how* (*aoutte*, *haou*).

5.—SONS DES CONSONNES.

b se prononce comme en français. Il est muet après *m* et devant *t* dans la même syllabe. Ex. : *limb*, *debt*, (*limme*, *dette*).

c a deux sons : 1° le son dur de *k* devant *a*, *o* et *u*, ainsi qu'à la fin d'un mot : *can*, *cat*, *cup* ; *logic*, *music* ; 2° le son plus doux de *s*, devant *e*, *i*, *y*. Ex. : *cent*, *cider*, *cignet*. Il est muet dans *czar*, *scene*, *scent*, *scissors*, etc.

d a le même son qu'en français. A la fin d'un mot, quand il est précédé de l'*e* muet, il a souvent le son de *t*, comme dans *mixed*, *distressed*, (*mixt*, *distresst*).

f se prononce comme en français, excepté dans *of* où il a le son de *v* : *of* (*ov*).

g a deux sons. Il a le son dur devant *a, o, u*. Ex. : *gave, gold, gull*. Devant *e, i* et *y*, il a quelque fois le son dur comme dans *get, gift*, mais plus ordinairement il a le son de *j* (*dj*), comme dans *gem, gin, gyve*, (*djem, djin, djiye*). Il est muet devant *n* dans la même syllabe. Ex. : *gnat, gnaw*.

h est presque toujours aspirée. Il est muet dans *heir, herb, hour, honest* et les dérivés.

j se prononce toujours comme *dj* dans le mot français : *adjoint*.

k a le même son qu'en français. Il est muet devant *n* dans la même syllabe. Ex. : *knave, knee, know, (nave, ni, no)*.

l a le même son qu'en français. Elle est muette dans *calf, calm, talk, would* (*caff, camm, tàkk, woude*).

m se prononce comme en français.

n se prononce généralement comme en français. Elle a parfois le son nasal de *ng*, comme dans *anchor, angry, uncle, bank, sink, sunk*, qui se prononcent comme *ang-chor, ang-gry, bangk, singk, sungk*.

p se prononce comme en français. Il est muet devant *s* et *t*. Ex. : *psalm, psalter, empty, tempt, (salm, salter, emty, temt)*.

q est toujours suivi de *u*, et ces deux lettres prises ensemble se prononcent comme *kw*. Ex. : *quit, queen, (kwit, kween)*. Dans quelques mots, elles ont le son de *k* simple, comme dans *liquor, conquer* (*likor, conker*).

r a un son fort et vibrant dans *rat, run, pray, parish*, et un son plus doux dans *far, fare, fir*, etc.

s a trois sons : 1° le son sifflant comme en français, dans *sin, sun, sight*, etc. ; 2° le son doux de *z*, comme dans *rise, rose, news*, etc. ; 3° le son de *sh* ou de *zh*, comme dans *sure, sugar, censure* ; — *pleasure, treasure, (shure, shugar, censhure, pleazure, treazure)*.

t se prononce comme en français ; mais quand il est suivi de *ia, ie, io*, il prend ordinairement le son de *sh*, comme dans *partial, patient, nation, (parshal, pashent, nashon)*. Il est muet dans les terminaisons *ten* et *tie*.

Ex. : *often, listen, castle, thistle*, (*offen, lissen, cassel, thissel*).

v se prononce comme en français.

w se prononce comme *ou*. Ex. : *wet, win*, (*ouette, ouine*). Il est muet devant *k* et *r*, comme dans *know, write*, (*no, rite*), et aussi dans les mots *two, answer, sword*, (*tou, anser, sord*).

x a trois sons : 1° le son de *ks*, comme dans *tax, expect* ; 2° le son de *gs* comme dans *exalt, exist* ; 3° le son de *f* au commencement des mots *Xavier, Xénophon*, etc.

y se prononce *i* dans *hier*. Ex. : *yes, yet*.

z se prononce comme en français. Il a le son de *zh* dans quelques mots, comme dans *azure, seizure*, (*azhure, seizhure*).

6. DOUBLES CONSONNES.

1. *ch* a trois sons : 1° le son ordinaire de *tsh*, comme dans *much, rich, church* (*mutsh, ritsh, churtsh*) ; 2° le son de *sh* simple, comme dans *bench, filch, machine* (*bensh, filsh, mashine*) ; 3° le son de *k*, comme dans *chasm, echo, anarchy*, (*kasm, eko, anarky*). Il est muet dans *drachm, yacht* (*dram, yat*).

2. *ck* a le même son que *k* ou *c* dur, Ex. : *back*, (*bac, bak*).

3. *gh* au commencement d'un mot a le son de *g* dur, comme dans *ghost, ghastly* (*gost, gastly*). Il a le son de *f* dans *laugh, cough* (*laff, coff*) : de *k*, dans *lough*, (*lock*) ; de *p*, dans *hiccough*, (*hiccup*). Il est muet après *i* et généralement avant *t*. Ex. : *sigh, night, bought*, (*si, nite, bâute*),

4. *sh* n'a qu'un son, comme dans *shall, ship, shore*.

5. *ph* se prononce comme *f*, dans *phrase*, etc. (*frase*). Il a le son *v* dans *nephew, Stephen* (*neveu, Steven*), et le son de *p* dans *diphthong, triphthong*, (*diptong, triptong*). Il est muet dans *phthisic* (*tisic*).

6. *th* a deux sons : 1° le son dur ou aspiré, comme dans *thin, breath, earth* ; 2° le son doux, comme dans *this, with, breathe*. Il a le son du *t* simple dans *Thomas, Thames* (*Tomas, Tames*).

Le *th* se prononce en plaçant la langue légèrement entre les dents. et en soufflant fort pour le *th* dur, moins fort pour le *th* doux.

7. *wh* se prononce comme s'il s'écrivait *hw*. Ex. : *when* (*hwen*) *whip* (*hwip*). Il a le son simple de *h* dans *who*, *whose*, *whole*, etc.

7. QUELQUES TERMINAISONS PARTICULIÈRES.

Prononcez	<i>ous</i>	comme	<i>us</i>	<i>pious</i> .
"	<i>geous</i>	}	comme <i>djus...</i>	{ <i>courageous</i>
"	<i>gious</i>			
"	<i>gion</i>	}	comme <i>djun</i>	{ <i>religious</i>
"	<i>cious</i>			
"	<i>scious</i>	}	comme <i>shus...</i>	{ <i>religion</i>
"	<i>tious</i>			
"	<i>cial</i>	}	comme <i>shal...</i>	{ <i>spacious</i>
"	<i>sial</i>			
"	<i>tial</i>	}	comme <i>shan ..</i>	{ <i>conscious</i>
"	<i>cean</i>			
"	<i>cian</i>	}	comme <i>shun ..</i>	{ <i>cautious</i>
"	<i>tian</i>			
"	<i>cion</i>	}	comme <i>zhun</i>	{ <i>special</i>
"	<i>sion</i>			
"	<i>tion</i>	}	comme <i>shent...</i>	{ <i>controversial</i>
"	<i>sion</i>			
"	<i>cient</i>	}	comme <i>shence.</i>	{ <i>partial</i>
"	<i>sient</i>			
"	<i>tient</i>	}		{ <i>ocean</i>
"	<i>science</i>			
"	<i>tience</i>	}		{ <i>musician</i>
"				
				{ <i>gentian</i>
				{ <i>suspicion</i>
				{ <i>mansion</i>
				{ <i>mention</i>
				{ <i>vision</i>
				{ <i>ancient</i>
				{ <i>transient</i>
				{ <i>patient</i>
				{ <i>conscience</i>
				{ <i>patience.</i>

8. ACCENT.

L'accent se fait sentir en appuyant davantage sur une syllabe pour la faire ressortir et la distinguer des autres. Ex. : *ac'cent*, *accent'*. Voici les règles les plus importantes de l'accent anglais :

4. *Mots de deux syllabes.*—Ces mots sont ou simples ou dérivés ou composés. 1° Les mots simples prennent l'accent sur la première syllabe : Ex. : ba'con, cap'tain. 2° Les mots dérivés, c'est-à-dire, formés d'un mot simple et d'une particule préfixe ou suffixe, prennent l'accent sur la syllabe racine ou le radical. Ex. : kind'ness, unkind'; buil'ding, rebuild'.—3° Les mots composés de deux mots simples, prennent l'accent sur la première syllabe, tout en s'accentuant aussi plus ou moins sur la seconde. Ex. : bed'room, day'light, wind'mill.

2. *Mots de trois syllabes.*—1° Les mots de trois syllabes dérivés de mots de deux syllabes gardent généralement le même accent que leurs simples. Ex. : hap'piness, fol'lowing; acquain'ted, appear'ance.—2° Certains mots empruntés du latin sans changement d'orthographe gardent généralement l'accent du latin. Ex. : acu'men, cura'tor, deco'rum. D'autres cependant suivent la tendance générale de l'anglais et s'accentuent sur l'antépénultième.

3. *Mots ayant plus de trois syllabes.*—La tendance générale de ces mots est de s'accentuer sur l'antépénultième. Ex. : abil'ity, infirm'ity, ceremo'nious.

4. *Mots à accent variable.*—Certains mots qui sont à la fois noms et verbes, ou adjectifs et verbes, prennent l'accent sur la première syllabe comme noms ou adjectifs, et sur la seconde comme verbes. Ex. : ac'cent, to accent'; ab'sent, to absent'; etc.

5. *Mots à accent invariable.*

1° Les mots qui se terminent en *ial*, *ian*, *ient*, *iours* ou *ion* précédé de *c*, *g*, *s*, ou *t*, prennent l'accent sur l'avant dernière syllabe. Ex. : coura'geous, dissen'sion, medita'tion, provin'cial.

2° Les mots terminés en *ic* prennent généralement l'accent sur l'avant dernière syllabe. Ex. : har'monic, scienti'fic.—Excepté—*catholic*, *politic*, *heretic*, *rhetoric*, *arithmetic*, qui ont l'accent sur l'antépénultième.

3° Les mots qui se terminent en *tude*, *esfy*, *ify*, *ety*, *ity*, *graphy*, *logy*, *loquy*, *mathy*, *pathy*, *metry*, *tomy*, *meter*, *gonal*. *fluent*, *fluous*, *porous* et *vorous*, prennent

l'accent sur l'antépénultième. Ex. : for'titude, rar'efy, ter'rify, legal'ity, geog'raphy, geol'ogy, col'loquy, sym'pathy, geom'etry, anat'omy, thermom'eter, diag'onal, super'fluous, ovip'arous, omniv'orous.

6. *Changement d'accent.*—L'opposition et le contraste des idées déplacent quelquefois l'accent. Ex. : *bear and for'bear ; give and for'give ; we neither in'crease, nor de'crease.*

7. *Accent secondaire.*—Reaucoup de polysyllabes ont deux et même trois accents, dont le principal est appelé *primaire*, et l'autre ou les autres *secondaires*. Ex. : *ad'vertize', pri''vateer', reg''ula'tion, val''etu''dina'rian.*

9. SON DES VOYELLES DANS LES SYLLABES FINALES NON ACCENTUÉES.

1° Les voyelles *a, e, o*, prennent généralement un son plus faible, sourd et indistinct qui se rapproche du son de l'*u* bref ou parfois de l'*i* bref. Ex. : altar (*altur*), offer (*offur*), mirror (*mirrur'*), legal (*legul*), pistol (*pistul*), Roman (*romun*), bishop (*bishup*), ballad (*ballud*), furnace (*furniss* ou *furnuss*), delicate (*delicut*), village (*villige*), purpose (*purpus*).

2° La voyelle *i* prend généralement le son bref, se rapprochant aussi quelque peu de l'*u* bref. Ex. : evil, cabin, justice (*justiss* ou *justuss*), reptile (*reptil*), zephyr (*zephur*).

3° La voyelle *u* garde le son propre qui lui appartient, mais plus bref. Ex. : alum, nature, virtue.

4° Les voyelles *a* et *o* conservent leurs sons propres dans les mots *sofa, soda, also, solo* (*a* comme *a* dans *far*, et *o* dans *go*).

5° La lettre *e* s'élide ou devient muette dans la plupart des mots terminés en *en*, comme dans : even, heaven, often, qui se prononcent *ev'n, heav'n, oft'n*. Il en est de même de *i* dans *basin, raisin, cousin, (bas'n, rsis'n, cous'n)*, et de *o* dans les mots où il est précédé de *c, ck, s* et *t*, comme *bacon, reckon, reason, mutton* (*bac'n, reck'n, reas'n, mutt'n*).

6° Les diphthongues *ai*, *ei*, prennent le son de *e* ou *i* bref dans les mots *captain*, *mountain*, *surfeit*, (*capten* ou *captin*, *mounten* ou *mountin*, *surfit*.)

10. SYLLABISATION.

On ne peut réduire la syllabisation anglaise à des règles fixes et invariables. Cependant les règles suivantes s'appliquent assez généralement :

1° Les lettres formant des diphthongues ou des consonnes doubles ne doivent pas être séparées, comme : *church-es*, *watch-es*, *fast-ing*, *walk-ing*, *cough-ing*.

2° Deux voyelles qui se suivent sans former une diphthongue doivent être placées dans des syllabes distinctes, comme *la-i-ty*, *a-e-ri-al*.

3° Les terminaisons dérivatives et grammaticales doivent généralement être séparées de la racine ou radical. Ex. : *harm-less*, *faith-ful*, *great-ly*, *teach-er*, *man-hood*, *free-dom*, *na-tion*, *pe-ti-tion*.

4° Les mots composés doivent se diviser par les mots dont ils sont composés, comme *arm-chair*, *wind-mill*, *ice-house*, *never-the-less*.

5° Une consonne simple placée entre deux voyelles doit être jointe à la voyelle qu'elle modifie dans la prononciation, comme *ho-ly*, *bod-y*, *fe-ver*, *riv-er*, *co-lon*, *fel-on*, *ben-e-fit*, *cab-in-et*, *ir-reg-u-lar*.

n de e ou i
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mise à des
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des con-
comme :

ng.

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acine ou
teach-er,

les mots
wind-mill,

voyelles
s la pro-
r, co-lon,

PART FIRST.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

TO THE TEACHER.

1. The words at the head of each lesson are to be carefully and distinctly pronounced by the teacher. The pupils will repeat them after him, until they become familiar with the pronunciation.

2. In words of more than one syllable, the teacher shall train the pupil, 1° to give the proper sound to the vowels and consonants; 2° to place the accent on the right syllable. A special exercise, for this, is *to pronounce in syllables*, that is, to divide the word into its parts and utter each syllable separately and correctly.

3. Each exercise should be taken in order and thoroughly mastered, before the pupil is allowed to proceed to the next. The back lessons should be frequently reviewed.

4° The sentences which follow the exercises on separate words, will be read, first, by the pupils. Then, the teacher may take up each sentence, and give the words either to be spelled orally by the pupils or to be written as a dictation exercise.

THE PRONOUNCING BOOK.

PART FIRST.

SECTION I.

REGULAR SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

FIRST STEP.

REGULAR SOUNDS OF VOWELS WITH SINGLE CONSONANTS.

1. A long, as in *fate*.

ace,	age,	ale,	ape,	ate,
babe,	made,	safe,	take,	lame,
cane,	base,	vase,	nave,	gaze.

Exercises—1° *a*, ace ; *a*, age ; *a*, ale ; *a*, ape ; *a*, ate—
ace, lace, mace ; age, cage, page ; ale, bale, gale ; ape,
cape, tape ; ate, date, mate—base, case.

2° babe, bate ; face, sake ; made, date ; safe, fade ;
rage, Jane ; make, Kate ; sale, lace ; lame, male ; mane,
nave ; tape, page ; base, same ; hate, tame ; nave, vane—
base, case ; vase, maze.

3° ale, hale ; ate, hate ; bale, pale ; babe, tape ; date,
tale ; made, mate ; fane, vane ; safe, save ; gape, cape ;
gate, Kate ; mace, maze ; base, haze ; case, vase.

4° A babe. A cake. A case. A face. A pale face. A
late date. A lame ape. Save a babe. Make a case. Bake
a cake. Take a name. A lame ape came. Jane made a
cake. Kate gave Jane a cage ; Jane gave Kate a case.

2. A short, as in *fat*.

am,	an,	as,	at,	ax,
cab,	mad,	rag,	cap,	gas.

Irregular: have, bade.

Exercises.—1° am, dam, ram; an, can, pan; as, has; at, bat, rat; ax, tax, wax—bad, sad; bag, wag; map, nap—bad, bade.

2° cab, bad; lac, cat; mad, dam; rag, gat; ham, mat; fan, nag; cap, pat; gas, sap; vat, tap.

3° a, am; a, an; a, as; a, at; a, ax—at, ate; mad, made; rag, rage; man, mane; hat, hate; has, haze; fat, fate; can, cane; tap, tape.

4° am, ham; as, has; at, hat; bat, pat; cab, cap; Dan, tan; mad, mat; fat, vat; gat, cat; jam, yam.

5° A lad. A man. An ax. An ape. A bad lad. A lame man. A sad case. Take an ax. Take a nap. Sam has a bag. Dan had a sad fate. Jane has a pale face. A lame man gave Jane an ape. A mad ram ran at Kate. A cat ran at a fat rat. Sam came at a late date. Dan bade Jane take a bag.

3. *E* long, as in *mete*.

be,	he,	me,	we,	ye,
eke,	eve,	cede,	here,	sere,
he,	she,	the	(th soft).	

Exercises.—1° be, Bede; he, here; me, mere, mete—mate, mete; made, Mede.

2° The eve. At eve. We mete. He came. She gave. We wake. We have. Save me. He came here. Jane came here at eve; she gave me a cake; the ape ate the cake. A lame man came at the gate; he had a cane; he can be safe. We have the same name.

4. *E* short, as in *met*.

web,	fed,	peg,	hem,	ten,
yes,	let,	vex.		

Exercises.—1° web, bed ; led, den ; beg, get ; hem, met ; ten, net : yes, set ; wet, ten—age, gem.

2° be, bed, beg ; me, men, met ; he, hem, hen ; we, web, wed ; ye, yes, yet—bed, Bede ; met, mete—bad, bed ; bag, beg ; ham, hem.

3° beg, peg ; den, ten ; led, let ; get, jet.

4° A pen. A bed. A red hen. A wet net. Get a pen. Jane has a gem. She fed the red hen. We met ten men. Let the man get a bed. Has Ned set the net yet? Yes, he has.

5. *I, y* long, as in *pine, type*.

by,	my,	nice,	hide,	fife,
like,	pile,	time,	dine,	ripe,
fire,	wise,	kite,	dive,	size.

Exercises.—1° I, ice, ire ; by, bide ; my, mile, mine, —ice, dice, lice, —ire, dire, mire, —ride, side ; lime, time ; line, nine ; rise, size.

2° nice, site ; hide, dime ; fife, five ; pike, kite ; mile, line ; time, mite ; wine, nine ; wipe, pile ; sire, ride ; bite, tire ; dive, vice.

3° ire, hire ; dime, time ; bide, bite ; fine, vine ; life, dive ; wine, vine ; rice, rise ; mice, size—lake, like ; cede, side ; mate, mete, mite.

4° A vine. A kite. A fine vine. A nice kite. Five lice. Nine mice. I like rice. Make the kite rise. I can file a wire. Ride by my side. I like a ripe lime. He gave me a dime. The mice ate the rice cake. Wise men hate wine.

6. *I, y* short, as in *pin, pyx*.

if,	in,	is,	it,	rib,
lid,	wig,	him,	tin,	dip
	fit,	six.		

Irregular : give, live.

Exercises.—1° in, fin, sin, win : is, his ; it, bit, lit, pit, wit.

2° rib, bid ; kid, dig ; if, fix ; wig, give ; dim, mix ; tin, nip ; tip, pit ; fit, tin ; age, gin.

3° bid, bide ; bit, bite ; dim, dime ; din, dine : hid, hide ; pin, pine ; win, wine ; sit, site—lad, led, lid ; bat, bet, bit ; tan, ten, tin ; pan, pen, pin.

4° is, his ; it, hit ; bin, pin ; rib, rip ; dip, tip ; bid, bit ; din, tin.

5° I bid. He did. We hid. Is it a sin ? Yes, it is. Give him a pin. The pig is in the pen. I can dig a pit. Did the lad hit the big pig ? Yes, he did. Jane had six mice in a cage. Take the babe if it wake. Let the cat live, if it run at the mice. The cat can sit in his lap. Did the man hid the hide ?

7. O long, as in *note*.

go,	no,	so,	ode,	ore,
rope,	coke,	hole,	Rome,	zone,
Pope,	nose,	vote,	rove.	

Exercises.—1° go, gore ; no, note ; so, sore—ode, code, mode, rode ; ore, bore, core, fore, wore.

2° robe, bone ; mode, dome ; joke, cone ; pole, lone ; home, more ; tone, note ; hope, Pope ; core, rope ; rose, zone ; note, tome ; rove, vote.

3° robe, rope ; bore, pore ; dome, tome ; mode, mote ; joke, yoke—cake, coke ; pale, pile, pole ; mate, mete, mite, mote.

4° I rode. He rose. We hope so. I go home. My nose is sore. It is a bad joke. I have no more time. He had a pole ; he bore a hole. The Pope is in Rome.

8. O short, as in *not*.

of,	on,	ox,	rob,	nod,
log,	Tom,	hop,	hot.	
<i>Irregular:</i> gone.				

Exercises.—1° on, yon ; ox, box, fox—God ; job, sob ; lop, top.

2° rob, box ; rod, dot ; of, fog ; log, got ; Tom, mob ; on, not ; hop, pod ; pot, top.

; dim, mix;

, dine: hid,
ed, lid; bat,

ip, tip; bid,

es, it is. Give
g a pit. Did
had six mice
e cat live, if
ap. Did the

3° go, got, gone; no, not; so, sod—rob, robe; hop, hope; rod, rode; not, note; dog, doge; Tom, tome; dot, dote.

4° rob, hop; nod, not; pod, pot—sad, sod; red, rid, rod; bag, beg, big, bog.

5° God made man. A fox is on the lot. I sat on the log. The pan is hot. The cage is made of wire. The ox wore a yoke. Is the hog gone? Yes, the dog bit him in the leg. I have not the note. He rode five rods. He did not hop, I hope.

9. *U* long, as in *tube*

use,	tube,	nude,	huge,	duke.
pule,	fume,	tune,	cure,	Bute.

Exercises.—1. use, fuse, muse—lute, mute—lure, pure.

2. tube, Bute; nude, dupe; puke, cube; pule, lure; fume, muse; June, nude; mute, tube; huge, June.

3. lake, Luke; pile, pule; tone, tune; mate, mete, mite, mote, mute.

4. A fine tune. A mute duke. A huge dome. Use my pen. Cure the mule. I am not his dupe. He came in June. Bute is the name of a man. I like a tune on the lute.

10. *U* short, as in *tub*.

up,	us,	rub,	mud,	jug.
	hum,	sum,	hut.	

Exercises.—1. up, cup, sup.

2. tub, bud; mud, dug; rug, gut; gum, mug; sun, nut; cup, pun; us, sum; cut, tug—bud, but.

3. bug, bog; dug, dog; hug, hog; rub, rob; cut, cot; hut, hot; nut, not; gun, gone—cap, cup; bet, but; fin, fun; bad, bed, bid, bud; hat, hit, hot, hut; bag, beg, big, bog, bug.

4. us, use; tub, tube; cub, cube; hug, huge; hum, Hume; but, Bute; tun, tune.

nod,

; job, sob;

om, mob;

5. The sun is up. Let us get up. The gun is on the rug. Let us sit in the hut. We can not run in the mud. Is the jug in the tub? No, it is on the log. Let the pup sip the sup in the cup. The man has a wig, but he has no wit. The nun had a bud, but not a nut. A man gave us a ride.

6. The man got a mug. A hen is on top of a keg. Max fed his pet dog. The babe is safe in bed. Kate gave Ned nine nuts. I like a red rose. Run, if the sun is up. It is hot, I can not run. The fat pig can not run. I dug a pit. I hid a tin can in the pit. The box has a lid. The fox can not get my hen. I have got the tub, not the tube.

11. Review with s final.

(hissing sound of s.)

Long sounds.

safes, cakes, jokes, pipes, votes.

Short sounds.

bats, nets, lips, lots, cups.

Exercises.—1. lake, lakes; mete, metes; kite, kites; hope, hopes; duke, dukes.

2. cap, caps; rat, rats; get, gets; fit, fits; nut, nuts.

3. mats, mates; caps, capes; bits, bites; hops, hopes.

4. I make, he makes; I get, he gets. A cake, five cakes. A nut, six nuts. A dog bites. Cats hate rats. Ned sets the nets. Tom gets lots of nuts. His mates have fine maps. Jane makes the cakes.. She likes fine sites.

12. Review with s final.

(sound of s like z.)

Long sounds.

babes, sides, holes, James, vines,
fires, waves.

Short sounds.

webs, lads, figs, sums, hens.

Exercises.—1. robe, robes ; tube, tubes ; hide, hides ; mile, miles ; pole, poles ; name, names ; wine, wines ; tune, tunes ; life, lives ; wife, wives.

2. rib, ribs ; tub, tubs ; bed, beds ; lid, lids ; rag, rags ; fog, fogs ; ram, rams ; gem, gems ; fan, fans ; gun, guns ; give, gives.

3. robs, robes ; tubs, tubes ; pins, pines ; live, lives—pans, pens, pins.

4. A life ; the lives. I live ; he lives. I give ; she gives. Dogs hate cats. Moles make holes. The waves rise. James has five names. I met six lads in rags. The lads had rats in bags. The fox lives in a den. Cats sit on beds.

SECOND STEP.

REGULAR SOUNDS OF VOWELS WITH DOUBLE INITIAL CONSONANTS.

13. *bl, cl, fl, gl, pl.*

Long sounds.

blade, close, glebe, flute, ply.

Short sounds.

bled, club, plat, glen, plum.

Exercises.—1. lame, blame, flame ; laze, blaze ; lace, place ; late, plate ; lake, Blake, flake ; lime, clime ; Luke, fluke ; lute, flute—glebe, globe.

2. lad, clad, glad ; lap, flap ; lax, flax ; led, bled, fled ; lip, clip ; log, clog ; lot, blot, plot—flax, flags—plug, clog—glen, glene ; plan, plane.

3. Close the gate. My nose bled. A fly is on the jug. The glebe is sere. A cat met a rat ; the rat fled. Take the same place. The clog had a red flag. I made a blot on the page. The glede hides in the glene.

14. *br, cr, dr, fr.*

Long sounds.

brave, bribe, crime, drone, frame.

Short sounds.

brig, crop, drab, drum, from.

Exercises.—1. race, brace ; rake, brake, drake ; rape, crape ; rate, crate ; cry, crime ; dry, drive ; ride, bride ; rove, drove.

2. rag, brag, crag, drag ; ram, cram ; ran, bran ; rib, crib ; rim, brim ; rip, drip ; rug, drug ; rum, drum—fog, frog.

3. A fine brig. The brim of a hat. I drive ; I drove. I broke my leg. The man is brave. The hog ate bran. I drove the drone. Drop the babe in the crib. No man can bribe me. The wine he gave us is a mere drug. We had a fine crop from the plot.

15. *gr, pr, tr.*

Long sounds.

grate, prize, prone, trade, tribe.

Short sounds.

grit, prig, prop, trip, trod.

Exercises.—1. race, grace, trace ; rate, grate ; ride, pride ; try, tribe ; rope, trope ; rose, prose ; rove, grove.

2. rap, trap ; rim, grim, trim : rod, trod ; rot, grot.

3. bride, pride ; trod, trot ; price, prize ; ~~grate~~, graze ; crate, grate.

4. Take a trade. Pride is a sin. Prop the vine. Trim my hat. Make a fire in the grate. God gives us his grace. The fox roves in the grove. A rat is in the trap. We had a fine trip on the lake. I trod on a frog in the grot. The man is yet in the prime of his age.

16. *sl, sm, sn.*

Long sounds.

slave, slide, slope, smoke, snipe.

Short sounds.

slab, slim, smut, snap, snug.

Exercises.—1. late, slate; lice, slice; sly, slide; mile, smile; sake, snake; sore, snore.

2. lap, slap; led, sled; lip, slip; lit, slit; nap, snap.

3. slid, slide; slim, slime; slop, slope;—slab, slap; snub, snob.

4. A brave slave. A snug home. The man snores. He has a snub nose. The babe smiles. Smite the snake. The dog made a snap at the cat. A sly fox hid in the grove. I got a slice of ham, but the man gave me a slap in the face. Let us have a slide in the sled.

17. *sk, sc, sp, st.*

Long sounds.

sky, scale, spade, stove, stupe.

Short sounds.

skim, scum, span, step, stud.

Exercises.—1. Kate, skate; pace, space; pike, spike; tale, stale; take, stake; sty, style; core, score; tone, stone; tore, store.

2. can, scan; kin, skin; cot, scot; cud, scud; pan, span; pin, spin; pot, spot; top, stop—spit, spite; stag, stage.

3. I spin; I spun. Take a spade. State the case. I like spice. Go step by step. The stove smokes. Stop on the spot. The sun is in the sky. The ape stole in the store. I sat on a stone. The spire is in flame. Life is but a span. I came in spite of him. My life is at stake. I ate a stale cake.

18. *wh* (*hw*), *qu* (*kw*), *sw*, *tw*.

Long sounds.

white quake quite swore twice

Short sounds.

when quit swim swum twin

Exercises.—1. hale, whale ; wile, while ; why, white ; wine, whine—wine, swine, twine ; wore, swore—ire, quire.

2. hen, when ; wet, whet ; wig, whig ; hip, whip ; wit, whit—wit, quit ; wig, twig ; win, twin.

3. whit, white ; quit, quite ; twin, twine.

4. A whale. A whip. I can swim. A Swede came. Twine the nets. Whip the dog, if it whines. I swam twice in the lake. He swore in the name of God. Drive the swine in the sty. When the cat came, the mice fled. A whim made the twins quite mad. A frog can swim.

19. *sh*, *ch* (*tsh*).

Long sounds.

shake shave shy chime chose

Short sounds.

shed shun chad chip chub

Exercises.—1. ape, shape ; same, shame ; sore, shore ;—case, chase ; hide, chide ; coke, choke ; hose, chose ; shy, shine.

2. hop, shop ; hot, shot ; hut, shut ; sad, shad ; sin, shin ; hat, chat ; hip, chip ; hop, chop.

3. sham, shame ; shin, shine ;—shad, chad ; ship, chip ; shop, chop.

4. A shy lad. Chase the snake. Chop the log. I shot a snipe. Shut the gate. Shun vice. He broke his shin-bone. Chad is the name of this bad chap. The plot is a mere sham. The smoke chokes me. I like a chime. The ship ran at the shore. A chip is not a ship. He has fine chops in his shop. A chip made a slit in his chin.

20. *scr, spl, spr, squ, str, shr.*

Long sounds.

scrape splice squire stride shrine

Short sounds.

scrap split sprat strap shred

Exercises.—1. rape, crape, scrape ; rate, prate, sprate ; ire, quire, squire ; ripe, tripe, stripe ; lice, splice ; ride, stride ; rife, strife ; sine, shine, shrine.

2. rap, trap, strap ; ral, prat, sprat ; lit, split ; red, shred.

3. The flag has white stripes. He got in a bad scrape. I can split the log. The sun shines on the shrine. Why did he strike me ?

21. *th.*

Long sounds.

th *soft* : the, these, thy, those.
th *hard* : theme, thrice, thrive, throne.

Short sounds.

th *soft* : that, then, this, thus.
th *hard* : thin.

Exercises.—1. the, these ; thy, thine ; hose, those—hat, that ; tan, than ; ten, then ; tin, thin.

2. Take this, not that. The throne of God. I like the theme. The squire thrives. I chose those grapes. Take this thin slice of ham. Let us try thrice. I like these pens more than those. That is no bad plan.

22. *k, w, silent.*

Long sounds.

knave, knife, whole, wry, wrote.

Short sounds.

knit, knob, wrap, wren, writ,

Exercises.—1. knave, nave ; write, rite ; whole, hole ; wrote, rote ; wrap, rap ; knap, nap ; knot, not.

2. Make a knot. Write my name. I write, I wrote a note. The man is a knave. I have the writs. Whet the knife. I shot a wren in the glen.

THIRD STEP.

REGULAR SOUNDS OF VOWELS WITH DOUBLE FINAL CONSONANTS.

23. A long, as in *fate*.

range, haste, bathe.

Exercises.—1. *a, age, ange* : range, grange, strange ; change—rage, range.

2. *a, ate, aste* : paste, taste, waste ; hate, haste ; chase, chaste.

3. *a, ate, athe*, (*th* soft) : bathe, lathe, swathe—bate, bathe ; late, lathe.

4. Make haste. Waste not time. Swathe the babe. A range is a stove. The paste is made. This is a strange tale. His style is chaste. Did he bathe in the lake ? We did not like the change. I write in haste. An ape has a strange face.

24. I long, as in *fine*.

mild, climb, find, sign, high.
light, pint, ninth, Christ, tithe.

Exercises.—1. *I, ile, ild* : mild, wild, child—mile, mild ; wile, wild ; chide, child.

2. *I, ime, imb* (*b* silent) climb—clime, climb.

3. *I, ine, ind* : bind, wind, blind, grind—fine, find ; wine, wind ; pint, ninth—pine, pint ; nine, ninth.

4. *I, ice, ist ; ile, ilst*—Christ ; whilst—while, whilst.

whole, hole ;
ot, not.
write, I wrote
e writs. Whet

5. *I, igh ; ite, ight* :—nigh, sigh ; high, thigh ; might, sight, tight ; light, flight—mite, might ; rite, right, writhe.

6. *I, ite, ithe, ythe* (th soft) :—tithe, blithe, scythe, writhe—blite, blithe ; write, writhe.

7. God is nigh. A wild child. A kind man. A pint of ale. Light the fire. Am I not right? The sign is wide. Write the ninth page. The sun is bright. The child sighs ; his thigh is sore. Grind the scythe on the stone.

UBLE FINAL

25. *O* long, as in *note*.

roll,	bold,	colt,	yolk	comb.
ford,	pork,	fort,	force,	worn.
gross,	most,	both	clothe.	

Exercises.—1. *o, ole, oll, old, olt* : poll, toll, roll, droll, stroll ; old, cold, gold, sold, scold ; bolt, colt—pole, poll ; tole, told ; sole, sold.

2. *o, omb (ome) olk (oke)* : comb ; folks—yoke, yolk.

3. *o, cre, ord, ort, ork, orce, orge, orn, orne, orth* : ford, sword (sord) ; fort, port, sport ; pork ; porch ; force, forge ; worn ; borne—fore, ford, fort ; wore, worn, sworn ; bore, borne ; fort, forth.

4. *o, oss (oce), ost* : gross ; most, post, host, ghost.

5. *o, ote, oth, othe* : both, loth ; clothe (th soft).

6. Gold is bright. My hat is worn. Hold on ! stop at the toll-gate. He told me so. A sprite is a ghost. The men came in force. The ape is droll. I met the man at the polls. Did he use the sword ? The ship is in port. The wild colt takes a stroll. Post this note. Most of the time it is so. The men came forth from the fort.

26. *A* short, as in *fat*.

back,	fact,	add,	badge,
rapt,	lash,	match.	

Exercises.—1. *ac, ack, act* ; lack, pack, sack ; rack,

high.
tithe.
child—mile,
limb.
l—fine, find ;
e, ninth.
while, whilst,

crack; track, quack; act, fact, tract—lac, lack; fat, fact; tax, tacks; facts, tracts; back, bake; tack, take.

2. *ad, add, adge, adze* : add, badge, adze—adds, adze.

3. *ap, apt* : apt, rapt.

4. *ash* : cash, sash, rash, crash, thrash, mash, smash, lash, splash.

5. *at, atch* : catch, hatch, latch, snatch, scratch—bat, batch; hat, hatch; mat, match—cash, catch; mash, match; hash, hatch, thatch.

6. A bad act is a sin. The sack is on the track. This slab is ash. Give me my badge. Crack the whip. Is it not a sad fact? Catch the black hen. Do not lash the ox. Scratch a match. The man has a sack on his back.

27. A short, as in *fat*.

shall,	shalt,	lamb,	camp,
land,	sang,	bank,	plant.

Exercises.—1. *al, all, alt* : shall, shalt.

2. *am, amb (an), amp* : lamb; lamp, camp, scamp, stamp, tramp—dam, damp; lamb, lamp; lap, lamp; cap, camp.

3. *an, and, ant, ang, ank* : and, hand, band, land, sand, stand, strand; plant; bang, gang, pang, rang, sprang; rank, crank, prank, blank, flank, plank, tank, thank, sank, shank, shrank—ran, rang, rank; plan, plank, plant—had, hand; lad, land; sad, sand; rag, rang; bag, bang; back, bank; sack, sank.

4. I shall go back. The lamb runs and skips. Light a lamp. Hand the flag back. The flax is damp. Hang up my hat. The man sprang up and ran at the tank. Give him my thanks. I have a bank of sand on my tract of land. A man of high rank is at the camp.

28. *E* short, as in *met*.

ebb,	debt,	neck,	sect,	edge,
left,	egg,	kept,	less,	desk,
best,	fresh,	fetch,	text,	

-lac, lack; fat,
e; tack, take.
dze—adds, adze.

h, mash, smash,

h, scratch—bat,
catch; mash,

the track. This
the whip. Is
o not lash the
ack on his back.

camp,
plant.

camp, scamp,
p; lap, lamp;

d, band, land,
g, pang, rang,
k, plank, tank,
r, rank; plan,
ad, sand; rag,
k.

l skips. Light
s damp. Hang
n at the tank.
nd on my tract
mp.

edge,
desk,

- Exercises.*—1. *eb, ebb, ebt, (et):* ebb; debt, debts (dets).
2. *ec, eck, ect, ext:* deck, peck, speck, check, wreck
—sect, sects—next, text.
3. *ed, edge:* hedge, pledge, sledge.
4. *ef, eft:* left, cleft, theft.
5. *eg, egg:* egg, eggs, dreggs.
6. *ep, ept:* kept, slept, wept, swept, crept.
7. *es, ess, esk, est:* less, bless, press, stress—best,
jest, rest; chess, chest.
8. *esh:* flesh, fresh, thresh.
9. *et, etch:* etch, fetch, sketch, stretch, wretch.
10. God bless me! He left me in debts. She wept and
swept. Fetch my pen; it is on the desk. He slept on
the deck of the ship. Let him quote the text. Make
the hen hatch the eggs, not peck at them. Pork is the
flesh of the pig. Let me stretch my leg.

29. *E* short, as in *met*.

bell,	held,	self,	yelk,	helm,
help,	melt,	twelve,	twelft,	
hemp.	bend,	fence,	tense,	
bench,	lent,	tenth,	length.	

Exercises.—1. *el, ell, eld, elf, elve, elk, elm, elp, elt, elft:*—ell, fell, yell, well, dwell, swell, sell, smell, spell;
—ell, hell, shell;—elf, self, shelf, shelves;—elk, yelk;
—elm, helm, whelm;—belt, felt;—hell, held, help;
bell, belt; fell, felt; spell, spelt; dwell, dwelt; twelve,
twelft.

2. *em, emp, empt:* hemp, hem, hemp;—tempt
(tempt).

3. *en, end, ent, ence, ense, ench, enth, ength:*—end,
bend, lend, send, spend; bent, lent, sent; hence, whence,
thence; french, quench; tenth, length, strength;—ten,
tense; pen, pence; ten, tenth; set, sent; bed, bend; led,
lend; send, sent; cent, sent, scent; sense, cents.

4. I fell in the well. Mend the rend in my vest. Not a
speck is on the shelf. Ice melts at the fire. The helm

is made of elm. Let him try his strength and quench the flames. Twelve lads shell nuts on a bench by the fence. He came at length.

30. *I* short, as in *fit*.

Dick,	pict,	ridge,	cliff,	gift,
miss,	risk,	lisp,	mist,	dish,
rich,	with,	ditch,	sixth,	

Exercises.—1. *ic, ick, ict* : lick, pick, rick, brick, trick, sick, stick, tick, thick, kick, quick, chick ; strict—trick, strict, wick, quick—lick, like ; pick, like.

2. *id, idge, idth* : ridge, bridge ; width—rid, ridge ; wide, width.

3. *if, iff, ift, ifth* : cliff, skiff, stiff ; lift, sift, swift, drift—fifth—give, gift ; live, lift.

4. *ip, ipt* : dipt—dip, dipt.

5. *is, iss, isk, isp, ist* : hiss, kiss, bliss ; risk, brisk, frisk ; crisp ; list, wrist, twist.

6. *ish, ich, itch* : fish, wish ; rich, which ; itch, pitch, witch, switch, stitch—pit, pitch ; wit, witch—dish, ditch ; wish, witch—rick, rich.

7. *it, ith ; ix, ixth* : pith, smith ; sixth—wit, with, pit, pith—wish, with.

8. Miss Fish is sick. The bridge is made with brick. Grace is a gift of God. The lambs skip and frisk. The mist is dense. Clip the wick. The whale-bone is stiff. The sick babe lisps in its crib. The dog is swift and has a quick scent. I am sixth on the list. The fish is on the dish with its fins and scales. God can give us bliss.

31. *I* short as in *fin*.

mill,	silk,	tilt,	filch,	filth,
limb,	imp,	inn,	wind,	mint,
ring,	mink,	mince,	hinge,	pinch,

length and quench
a bench by the

gift,
dish,

rick, rick, brick,
chick ; strict—
rick, like.

rid—rid, ridge ;

lift, sift, swift,

ss ; risk, brisk,

itch ; itch, pitch,
it, witch—dish,

with—wit, with,

made with brick.

and frisk. The

ale-bone is stiff.

og is swift and

ist. The fish is

god can give us

filth,
mint,
pinch,

Exercises.—1. *il, ill, ilk, ilt, ilch, ilth* : ill, bill, mill, pill, spill, till, still, hill, skill, will, quill ; milk ; gilt, spilt—mill, milk ; till, tilt ; spill, spilt ; fill, filch, filth—mill, mile ; pill, pile ; will, wile.

2. *im, imb (im) imp* : limb ; imp, limp.

3. *in, inn, ind, int, ing, ink, ince, inge, inch* : inn, wind ; hint, lint, flint ; king, ring, bring, spring, string, sing, wing, swing ; ink, link, rink, wink ; since, prince ; rinse ; tinge, fringe ; inch, pinch—in, ink ; sin, sing, sink, since ; win, wind, wing, wink, wince, winch ; pin, pinch ; thin, thing, think—wig, wing ; sick, sink ; brick, brink.

4. A mill is on the hill. I spill ; he spilt. He spilt milk on the silk dress. This ring is the gift of a king. Since then, I drink at the spring. Bring a quill and a thick stick. The wind will lift the thin mist. I think a swing is the thing which the lads wish.

32. O short, as in *not*.

dock,	odd,	dodge,	off,	oft,
doll,	pomp,	John,	bond,	font,
song,	moss,	lost,	moth,	notch,

Exercises.—1. *oc, ock* : cock, lock, block, clock, flock ; rock, crock ; sock, stock, shock.

2. *od, odd, odge* : odd ; dodge, lodge.

3. *of, off, oft* : off, scoff ; oft, loft, soft.

4. *ol, oll ; om, omp, ompt* : doll ; pomp, prompt.

5. *on, ohn, ond, ont, ong* : John ; fond, pond ; long, throng, strong, wrong, tongs ; fond, font ; pod, pond ; log, long ; sang, sing, song.

6. *os, oss, ost* : loss, floss, gloss ; toss, cross—cost, lost, frost ; loss, lost ; cot, cost.

7. *ot, oth, otch* : cloth, sloth, broth, froth ; notch, blotch ; not, notch ; scot, scotch.

8. The clock ticks. I am fond of fish. I have lost a sock. John swims in the pond. Can we lodge in that inn ? We shall take the babe to the font. Let us make

the sign of the cross. A moth is a fly. He that lives well, lives long. The frost kills the plants. This cloth has lost its gloss.

33. *U* short, as in *tub*.

duck,	muff,	judge,	fuss,	musk,
just,	rich,	much,	Dutch,	buzz,

Exercises.—1. *uc, uck* : buck, luck, pluck, truck, ruck—luck, lock ; duck, dock ; stuck, stock ; duck, duke.

2. *ud, udge* : drudge, grudge—judge, dodge ; drudge, odge.

3. *uf, uff, uft* : buff, cuff, puff ; tuft—loft, tuft.

4. *us, uss, uzz, usk, ust* : fuss, buzz ; dusk, husk, tusk ; dust, must, rust, trust, thrust—fuss, moss ; lust, lost.

5. *ush, uch, utch* : gush, hush, rush, brush, crush, thrush—much, such—Dutch, crutch.

6. The duck quacks. Pluck the duck. The judge sat in the lodge. I can not trust such a man. We came at dusk. I have dust on my muff. I am in luck ; I came just in time. I will make him blush. The clock struck five. The thrush sings when it is late. Did the cloth cost so much ? Tuck up my bed. The duke has fine ducks that swim in the dock. Rest not, rust not.

34. *U* short, as in *fun*.

dull,	bulb,	gulf,	bulk,	pulse,
dumb,	jump,	fund,	hunt,	lung,
sunk,	dunce,	plunge,	bunch.	

Exercises.—1° *ul, ull* : cull, gull, hull, lull—dull, doll ; lull, loll.

2° *um, umb, (um) ump* : numb, crumb, thumb—bump, hump, lump—pump, trump, stump—hum, hump, plum, plump—pump, pomp.

3° *un, und, unt, ung, unk, unce, unge, unch* : hung,

He that lives well,
his cloth has lost

, musk,
ch, buzz,
k, pluck, truck,
ek, stock; duck,
, dodge; drudge,

—loft, tuft.
zz; dusk, husk,
fuss, moss; lust,

h, brush, crush,

ack. The judge
man. We came
in luck; I came
The clock struck
Did the cloth
e duke has fine
rust not.

pulse,
lung,

hull, lull—dull,

rumb, thumb—
stump—hum,

ge, unch: hung,

rung, sung, stung, strung, swung; drunk, trunk, scunk;
dunce; lunch, punch; lunt, blunt—run, rung; sun,
sunk; sing, sang, sung; sink, sank, sunk; hang, hung;
drink, drank, drunk; sung, sunk; lung, long; fund,
fond; sung, song.

4° A bunch of grapes. The ax is dull; the blade is
blunt. My hat hung by. My pulse is bad. A wax doll is
a dull thing. The bell is rung at night. A cup hung by
the pump. The pig grunts. The fox made a jump at the
bunch of grapes. The bulbs stuck in the mud. A puff
of wind made the ship sink in the gulf. My thumb is
numb from cold. The bump made a hump.

SECTION II.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

35. A, as in *fare*.

bare, dare, scare, square, scarce.

E, having the same sound.

ere, where, there.

Exercises.—1. fare, rare; care, scare; pare, spare;
fare, stare; fare, flare, glare; scare, scarce; hare,
share; scare, square.

2. Take care. The hare runs. I dare not go there.
Where is my share? Give me the bill of fare. I must
spare my time. Take care of the black mare. Let us
stare at the fire which glares up there.

36. A, as in *far*.

car, ark, arm, art, garb,

Irregular: are, we are.

Exercises.—1. bar, far, par, car, scar, par, spar, tar,
star,—ark, bark, dark, lark, mark, park, spark,—arm,

farm, harm, charm,—art, dart, hart, chart, part, smart, start,—car, card ; harp, sharp ; star, start ; bar, barn ; yarn, yard ; gnarl, snarl,—card, cart, chart.

2. bare. bar ; car, care ; far, fare ; mar, mare ; spar, spare ; star, stare.

3. We are far from home. The dog barks and gnarls. The stars shine in the dark sky. I have cut my arm with this sharp knife. The cart is in the farm yard close by the barn. There are hens and pigs here and there. The sparks fly from the fire place. The ice is hard on the lake. My cart is not a car.

— —
37. A, as in *far*.

barge,	parse,	carve,	harsh,	arch.
balm,	calf,	salve,	bath,	Charles.

Exercises.—1. large, charge ; parse, sparse ; star, starve ; marsh ; arch, larch, march, parch, starch.

2. Alms (ams, *l* silent), calm, palm, psalm ; calf, half ; calve, halve,—bath, lath, path, wrath.

3. bat, bath ; pat, path,—half, halve,—lark, larch, large ; park, parch ; marsh, march—bath, bathe ; lath, lathe ; halve, have ; salve, save.

4. Let us march on. There are frogs in the marsh. We went by a hard path, We had a palm fan. Let us sing a psalm. My part is a half. A cold bath will not harm him. Charles came in March on a barge. Starch my scarf. The calf wades in the marsh. This salve is a mere drug. The half of ten is five.

— —
38. A, as in *fast*.

ass,	ask,	clasp,	cast,	spasm,
quaff,	raft,	ant,	dance,	branch.

Exercises.—1. ass, lass, class, glass, mass, pass, brass, grass,—ask, cask, mask, task, flask,—clasp, grasp,—cast, last, blast,—chaff, staff,—raft, craft, draft,

chart, part, smart;
start; bar, barn;
, chart.

mar, mare; spar,

g barks and gnarls.

have cut my arm

in the farm yard

and pigs here and

place. The ice is

.

marsh, arch.

th, Charles.

orse, sparse; star,

parch, starch.

lm, psalm; calf,

wrath.

lve,—lark, larch,

bath, bathe; lath,

gs in the marsh.

palm fan. Let us

cold bath will not

n a barge. Starch

sh. This salve is a

, spasm,

ce, branch.

ass, mass, pass,

x, flask,—clasp,

-raft, craft, draft,

shaft,—ant, pant, grant, chant, slant,—dance, lance,
glance, France, prance, chance.

2. ass, ask; lass, last; pass, past; class, clasp,—an,
ant, and,—grand, grant,—lace, last; fat, fast; car,
cast; pace, paste, past; mace, mast.

3. Let me pass. The hare runs fast. We must fast
in lent. Grasp the staff. I pant at the task. We had a
branch of palm at Mass. Drink a glass of wine with
me. The cat basks in the sun. I met him by chance
in France. Charles is last in his class. We can dance
on the grass by the path. He drives the raft with might
and craft. An ant and a fly fell in a pot of jam.

39. A, as in fall.

all,	bald,	talk,	false,	salt,
waltz,	want,	war,	ward,	warm,
warn,	quart,	wharf,	warmth.	

Exercises.—1. all, ball, call, fall, hall, tall, stall,
wall;—scald—walk, talk, stalk, chalk—halt, malt.

2. war, ward, sward; warm, swarm; wharf, dwarf;
quart, thwart; warm, warmth.

3. war, ware; ward, card; warm, farm; warn,
barn; dwarf, scarf; quart, cart; ant, want, plant—fate,
fat, fare, far, fast, fall; hall, hole; bald, bold; scald,
scold.

4. God made all men. The dog and cat are at war.
It is a pin, not a pen that I want. A dwarf is a small
man. Ale is made from malt. Scald a quart of milk.
We must not talk in the class. Let us walk on the
wharf; we shall get warm. The lad wrote his name
with chalk on the wall in the large hall; I shall call on
his ward and warn him.

40. A, like o short in not.

wad,	wan,	wand,	was,	wasp,
wash,	what,	watch,	yacht,	swamp.

Exercises.—1. wad, squad ; wan, swan ; wan, wand ; what, squat ; wash, quash, squash—wash, watch.

2. nod, wad ; on, wan ; bond, wand ; hot, what ; pomp, swamp — wade, wad ; van, wan ; hand, wand ; clasp, wasp ; and, ant, wand, want—match, watch ; ash, wash.

3. I was ; (thou) wast. What a shame ! what a man he is ! My watch is fast. Let him wash his hands. Grant me what I ask. The white swan swam on the lake. That is not what I want. If he grasp the wasp, it will sting. The calves wade in the swamp. His face is wan, and he waves a wand in his hand.

41. *E*, as in *her*.

her,	err,	verb,	herd,	jerk,
term,	fern,	verge,	terse,	nerve,
	pert,	perch,	berth.	

Irregular : were (*we were*).

Exercises.—1. her, hers ; verb, herb ; jerk, clerk ; term, germ, sperm, fern, stern ; pert, Perth ; serve, swerve ; verge, merge ; terse, verse.

2. hare, here, her ; ware, were.

3. Jane has her will and whim. She errs in this ; this scarf is not hers. A fern is an herb. The clerk has a stern face. Take a berth in the ship. Perth is the name of a place. This is a terse verse. He was on the verge of the grave. It serves him right. The term is past. We were not there. Charles swerves from the right path.

42. *I*, like *e* in *her*.

fir,	bird,	dirk,	girl,	firm,
chirp,	dirt,	first,	birch,	mirth.

Exercises.—1. sir, stir ; gird, third ; dirt, flirt, shirt, skirt ; dirk, shirk, quirk ; whirl, twirl ; first, thirst ; birth, girth.

n; wan, wand;
h, watch.

l; hot, what;
; hand, wand;
ch, watch; ash,

! what a man
ash his hands.
a swam on the
crasp the wasp,
amp. His face

l.

2. fir, fire; sir, sire;—firm, fern; gird, herd;
birth, berth.

3. Stir the fire. Be firm, sir. The bird chirps in the
shade. A shirt is not a skirt. I am first in my class;
James is third. Is this log birch? No, it is fir. Charles
is the clerk of a large firm. The bird is on the perch.
I will not mar his mirth on the birth of his third child.

43. O, as in *move* and *wolf*.

do, to, who, lose, move,
whose, whom, tomb, wolf.

Exercises.—1. to, two—who, whom, whose—move,
prove; tomb, womb—wolf, wolves.

2. rose, lose; rove, move.

3. I do, I did; I did lose. Do not move. The clock
strikes two. Whom did he call? Whose pen is this?
Who lost it? I did. Two wolves came. Do not strike;
he who strikes with the sword will be struck with the
sword. It is as dull as tombs in this place. We have
no time to spare.

44. O, as in *for*.

or, cord, fork, form, born,
sort, horse, George, torch, north.

Exercises.—1. or, for, nor; for, form, storm; fork,
stork, cork; nor, north; corn, scorn; korn, thorn; sort,
short; horse, corpse.

2. ore, or; fore, for; ford, lord; pork, cork; borne,
born; force, horse; forge, George; forth, north.

3. The wind is north. Cork is a kind of bark. The
corn is in the barn. When were you born? The life
of man is short. The rose has thorns. We had a fork
and a horn. The ship was lost in a storm. It is cold
at the north pole.

jerk,
nerve,

; jerk, clerk;
Perth; serve,

ne errs in this;
b. The clerk
ship. Perth is
e. He was on
ht. The term
erves from the

firm,
mirth.

irt, flirt, shirt,
; first, thirst;

45. *O*, like *u* in *tub*.

son;	done,	come,	love,	monk,
wont,	once,	sponge,	month.	

Exercises.—1. son, ton, won; won, one, once; done, none, shone; dove, love, glove, shove; won, wont, front.

2. sun, son; dun, done; nun, none; sum, some; dust, dost.

3. Come, my son. Love and serve God. Go and fetch my sponge. Let none come. The ship sank at once. The monks are wont to fast. I spent twelve months there. Some one knocks. The fast horse won the race. Those gloves do not fit me.

46. *U*, like *o* in *move*

rude,	rule,	sure (shure),	brute,
prune,	truce,	truth.	

U, as in *full*, like *o* in *wolf*.

full,	put,	puss,	push.
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Exercises.—1. rude, crude; Bruce, spruce—bull, pull; push, bush.

2. nude, rude; pule, rule; pure, sure; mute, brute—dull, bull; poll, pull; rush, push.

3. God is truth. Do not be rude. Put a full stop at the end of a phrase (frase) The bull will push the cart. Bruce gave a truce. I am sure he tells the truth. Two wolves came from the bush.

47. *U*, as in *fur*

fur,	urn,	curd,	turf,	turk,
furl,	hurt,	urge,	curse,	curve.
	burst,	lurch.		

O, having the same sound.

word,	work,	worm,	worse,	worth,
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Exercises.—1. bur, cur, purr, spur, blur, slur ; urn, burn, turn, churn ; urge, purge ; nurse, purse ; furze ; cur, curl ; fur, furl, hurl ; spur, spurn ; lurch, church—worse, worst ; word, world.

2. fir, fur, for ; burn, born ;—cur, cure ; purr, pure.

3. The cat purrs. My work is done. I burn ; I burnt my hand. The milk is in the churn. Let us bless those who curse us. Urge the girl to work. The nurse is worse. The church of God cannot err. The lamp burst and hurt my face. The dove ate a worm. The world was made by God. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

SECTION III.

DOUBLE VOWELS OR DIPHTHONGS.

48. *Ay, ai.*

Sound of *a* in *fate*.

bay,	aid,	ail,	aim,	main,
saint,	raise,	waist,	bait,	faith.

Exercises.—1. day, gay, jay, hay, lay, clay, play, slay ; ray, pray, tray ; say, stay ; way, sway—day, days ; nay, nays ; lay, laid ; pay, paid ; slay, slain.

2. aid, maid, raid—ail, hail, mail, nail, snail ; rail, fail, flail, frail—aim, maim, claim—lain, plain ; rain, brain, grain, train, stain, strain ; chain—pain, paint ; aint—raise, praise—wait, strait, straight.

3. ail, ale ; maid, made ; sail, sale ; main, mane ; ait, gate ; waist, waste.

4. Pray to God. Let us praise the Lord. Do not take his name in vain. Pay the man for the paint. If it rain and hail, we must wait. Do not aim to do ill. Do not pull the cat's tail ; it gives her a pain. The maid waits for her pail. The old chain is frail. The rays of the sun are not so bright as the truths of faith.

49. *Ay, ai*, (other sounds).

Sound of *a* in *bare* : air, pair, chair.

Sound of *e* in *met* : says, said ; he says, he said.

Sound of *a* in *bad* : plaid.

Exercises.—1. air, fair, pair, stair ; hair chair ; stair, stairs.

2. fair, fare ; hair, hare ; stair, stare.

3. The air is fresh. Take a chair. I say, he says ; we said so. I want a pair of gloves. He went up-stairs. I like the Scotchman's plaid. He says it is not fair to pull one's hair. John stares at me as I go up-stairs.

50. *Au*.

Sound of *a* in *hall* :

laud, haul, cause, sauce, aught.

Sound of *a* in *far* and *fast* :

aunt, launch, laugh, draught.

Sound of *a* long : gauge, (gage).

Exercises.—1. laud, Maud, fraud—haul, Paul ; fault, vault ; cause, pauze, gauze—aught, caught, naught, taught, fraught.

2. aunt, daunt, haunt, gaunt, taunt—launch, staunch.

3. haul, hall ; caul, call—laugh (laff) ; draught, draft ; aunt, ant ; launch, lanch—fraud, fraught.

4. I hate fraud. Haul the tun in the vault. The dog caught the bird. His fault was the cause of his pain. Saint Paul was taught by the Lord. Maud lives with her aunt. He laughs best who laughs last. He drank the whole glass at one draught.

51. *Aw*.

Sound of *a* in *hall* :

paw, awe, awl, hawk, fawn,

Exercises.—1. caw, daw, jaw, saw ; law, claw ; raw, draw, straw ;—awl, crawl, shawl—lawn, pawn, yawn—saw, sawn ; draw, drawn ; paw, paws ; haw, thaw, thaws.

2. awl, all ; bawl, ball ; caws, cause ; claws, clause—shawl, shall.

3. It thaws. Law is for all. Birds have claws ; a dog has paws. The snake crawls. I shall get a shawl. I saw the claw of a hawk. My fawn is on the lawn. We all can use an awl. I start at the dawn of day. The hard stone is sawn. Worms crawl on the grass. The ox can draw a cart.

52. *Ec.*

Sound of *e* in *mete*:

bee,	feed,	beef,	seek,	feel,
deem,	keen,	deep,	beer,	feet,
geese,	breeze,	leech,	teeth,	sleeve.

Sound of *i* in *fin*: been (bin).

Exercises.—1. fee, see, knee, free, thee ; tree, three—heed, need, reed, seed, weed, bleed, speed—meek, week, cheek—eel, peel, heel, wheel—deem, seem—green, keen, queen—keep, sleep. sheep—deer, cheer, sneer, steer—meet, sheet, street, sweet—cheese—freeze, sneeze—speech, screech—be, bee ; the, thee ; see, seen ; knee, kneel.

2. reed, rid ; seek, sick ; week, wick ; cheek, chick ; heel, hill ; feel, fill ; feet, fit ; deem, dim ; keen, kin ; deep, dip ; sleep, slip ; sheep, ship.

3. Trees are green. My nose bleeds ; I feel a pain. Let us see the bees in the bee-hive. I feed sheep and geese. The snake creeps. The spot is free of weeds. God save the queen ! I have been in the streets. I have been sick for a week. None is free from faults. Home, sweet home, there is no place like home !

fawn,

53. Ea, as in deal.

Sound of *e* in *mete* :

sea,	bead,	leaf,	weak,	deal,
beam,	dean,	reap,	fear,	beat,
each,	ease,	east,	breathe,	leave,

Exercises.—1. tea, pea, plea—lead, read—beak, speak—meal, seal, steal, veal, zeal—seam, cream, dream ; team, steam, stream—lean, clean, mean—leap, heap, cheap—ear, hear, dear, near, tear, shear ; beard—eat, peat, bleat, heat, cheat, wheat—each, reach. teach, peach, preach—ease, tease, pleasé—east, feast, least, yeast—heat, sheath, breathe ; leave, weave—ease, east ; mean, means, beans ; leaf, leaves ; sheaf, sheaves.

2. sea, see ; beat, beet ; dear, deer ; heal, heel ; nead, need ; read, reed ; steal, steel ; breach, breech.

3. eat, it ; heat, hit ; lead, lid ; read, rid ; peak, pick ; heal, hill ; meal, mill ; leap, lip ; cheap, chip ; peach, pitch ; fear, fir ; beard, bird ; feast, fist.

4. Please take a seat. I hear a bee ; it is near my ear. Each man has his faults. Teach the child to read. The seal is a large beast. Is that lean meat beef or veal ? Twelve months make a year. It is bad to cheat or steal. May I eat a peach ? Do what is right and fear not. East or west, home is best.

54. Ea, as in dead.

Sound of *e* in *met* :

dead.	deaf,	dealt,	health,
cleanse,	meant,	sweat,	breast.

Exercises.—1. head, lead ; read, bread, dread ; tread, thread ; spread, stead—death, breath, health, wealth, stealth—read, red ; lead, led ; bread, bred.

2. To deal, I dealt ; to mean, I meant ; to lean, I leant ; to read I read ; to lead, some lead ;—clean, to cleanse ; to heal, health ; to steal, stealth—to breathe, breath—breath, breadth.

3. A dream ; I dreamt last night. The old man is dead. I like stale bread. When I have read the book, I shall go and play. I can warm my hands with my breath. I have a pain in my head and my breast. Do not tread on a worm. Please lend me a black thread. Spread the cloth to dry. Lead melts in fire. Old John is as deaf as a post. Health is worth more than wealth. Wealth will not save a man from death.

55. *Ea* (other sounds).

Sound of *e* in *her* :

earl, earn, heard, earth, search.

Sound of *a* in *fare* :

bear, pear, tear, wear, swear.

Sound of *a* long : great, break, steak.

Sound of *a* in *arm* : heart, hearth.

Exercises.—1. earl, pearl ; earn, learn ; earth, dearth ; learn, learnt.

2. bare, bear ; pear, pare ; tare, tear ; wear, ware ; —great, grate ; break, brake ; stake, steak—hart, heart ; earth, mirth.

3. To hear, I heard ; a tear, I tear.

4. I heard the earl speak. Do not swear. Pears are scarce this year. Learn those words by heart. I am in great haste. I saw a bear in the bush. To search means the same as seek. Serve God on earth. I have heard that men dive and search for pearls in the deep sea. He swears he will tear her heart and break it. We sat by the old hearth, and all hearts were full of glee. We had not heard of the death of the deaf boy.

56. *Ey, ei*.

Sound of *a* in *fate*.

grey, they, neigh, veil, rein,
feign, feint, eight, eighth.

Sound of *e* in *mete*.

key, ceil, seize, weird.
Reid, Leigh, Leith.

Sound of *a* in *bare*: heir, their.

Sound of *i* in *bite*: height.

Exercises.—1. prey, whey—neigh, weigh—rein, vein
—feign, deign, reign—eight, weight, freight.

2. veil, vale; rein, rain; feign, what; neigh, nay;
weigh, way; eight, ate; Reid, rain; ceil, seal; seize,
cease; heir, ere; height, hight.

3. A veil hides the face. White and black make grey.
My key is made of steel. Did they seize a man by the
name of Leith? What is the height of the spire? I can
see the veins in my hand. Cats prey on birds. I ate
with eight men on the eighth of May. Did not Charles
the First then reign in Spain?

57. *Eu, ew.*

Sound of *u* in *tube*:

lieu, feud, deuce, few, ewe,
blew, hewn, news, mewl, newt.

Sound of *o* in *move*:

crew, chew, rheum, shrewd.

Sound of *o* long: sew (*so*).

Exercises.—1. dew, hew, mew, new, pew, yew, view,
stew—blew, flew, slew—new, news; mew, mewl; hew,
hewn—ewe, yew; new, knew.

2. brew, drew, grew, screw, strew—crew, crews.

3. I blew the horn; the birds flew. The maid stews
meat. The cat mews. The wind blew hard. The tree
grew well. The crew and the ship were lost in the storm.
The yew is a tree. I knew there was sad news. It grew
dark. We must not hate the Jews. Can Jane sew? I
think so. They used to drink the milk of their ewes. I
did it in lieu of him. The deuce is in it. Few knew who
slew the man.

58. *Ie, ye.*

Sound of *i* in *fine* :

die, eye, rye, died, lies.

Exercises.—1. die, lie, pie, tie, vie—rye, dye—lie, lies ; fly, flies ; cry, cries ; sky, skies—die, died ; dye, dyed.

2. I, eye ; die, dye—I cry, he cries ; a fly, flies ; he flies, they fly.

3. The bird flies. Birds eat flies. The man cries for help. Christ died to save us from hell. Rye is a kind of grain. It is wrong to tell lies. A lie is a sin. They lie on the grass. Sam lies ill in bed. The cloth was dyed black. He tried in vain to tie a rope. All men must die. I have two eyes ; flies have more. My sore eye pains me. Do not tie the knot so hard.

59. *Ie* (other sounds).

Sound of *e* in *mete* :

lief, mien, bier, field, fiend,
piece, siege, lieve, fierce, priest,
frieze, shriek.

Sound of *e* short : friend.

Exercises.—1. brief, grief, chief, thief—liege—niece—shield, wield, yield ; bier, pier, tier ; pierce, tierce—grief, grieve ; thief, thieves.

2. bier, beer ; lief, leaf ; mien, mean ; pier, peer ; tier, tear ; piece, peace.

3. The life of man is brief. O Lord, shield us from the fiend. Did they raise the siege ? The wolf is a fierce beast. Call for the priest of God. This ship has three tiers of guns. My niece lives with her aunt. His mien is mean. To yield means to give up. The fields are green. Do not grieve, my friend. Go in peace with this piece of bread. My field did not yield much wheat last year. I hear a shriek. His cries pierce my ears.

60. *Oo*, as in *moon*.

Sound of *o* in *move* :

coo,	food,	hoof,	cool,	doom,
moon,	hoop,	poor,	ooze,	loose,
boot,	roost,	tooth,	soothe,	groove.

Exercises.—1. coo, too—mood, rood, brood—roof, proof—fool, pool, tool, stool, school—loom, bloom, gloom, broom, groom—noon, soon, spoon—loop, droop, stoop—moor—goose, moose, choose—hoot, root, shoot, booth, smooth—rood, root; toot, tooth; ooze, choose—rood, rude.

2. The air is cool. We dine at noon. The horse has hoofs. The moon and stars shine in the pure sky. The goose swims on the smooth lake. The poor man broke his leg. He came too late. My boots are too tight. Hens roost when the sun sets. The school breaks up at the end of June. New brooms sweep clean.

61. *Oo*, as in *good*.

Sound of *ou* as in *pull* :

good, book, wool, room, foot.

Other sounds of *oo* :

Sound of *o* long in *more* : door, floor.

Sound of *u* short in *mud* : blood, flood.

Exercises.—1. good, hood, wood, stood—cook, hook, shook, look, rook, brook, crook, took—foot, soot.

2. hood, hoot; foot, food; pull, pool; full, fool; put, boot.

3. I take; I took. Look here! Look at me. This book is full of tales. God is great and good. There was a flood last year. Luke took his hook and line, and went to the brook. I can see the moon from my room near the roof. Cloth is made of wool. Sweep the floor; the broom is near the door. A wolf came from the woods and took a sheep; see the blood with the wool and the

mark of his foot. Take the soot from the stove. The groom hurt his foot, as he stood up there.

62. *Oa, oe.*

Sound of *o* in *note*:

foe,	oak,	oar,	road,	loaf,
coal,	foam,	loan,	soap,	boat,
oath,	coax,	coarse,	coach,	boast.

Sound of *a* in *all*: broad.

Sound of *u* in *nut*; does (duz); he does.

Exercises.—1. doe, toe, woe, sloe—oak, soak, cloak—oar, boar, roar, soar—load, toad—coal, shoal—loam, roam—loan, moan—coat, goat, float, throat—oath, loath—coax, hoax—coarse, hoarse—coast, roast, toast—boar, board; loaf, loaves; coals, oats; loath, loathe.

2. oar, ore; boar, bore; coal, cole; road, rode; roam, Rome; coat, cote.

3. road, rod; cloak, clock; coast, cost; oar, or; hoarse, horse; coarse, curse; roast, rust.

4. Fetch a hoe. I go; he goes home. Does he come? yes, he does. The foe is on the coast. The dogs moan. The frogs croak. The sea foams. I rode five miles on the road. The tree was sawn in boards. Take the oath. Put some more coals in the stove; roast the beef and toast the bread. The boat floats on the broad sea. The coach is at the door. The thread is too coarse. This glove does not fit me.

63. *Oi, oy, as in oil*:

boy,	oil,	void,	coin,	oint,
voice,	noise,	hoist,	quoit,	
Boyd,	Boyle,	Boyne,		

Exercises.—1. coy, joy, toy, Troy—oil, boil, coil, foil, soil, toil, broil, spoil—join, loin—oint, point—voice, choice—noise, poise—hoist, joist, moist—boy, boys; toil, toils; loin, loins; join, joint; spoil, spoilt.

2. boy, by ; foil, file ; toil, tile ; —noise, nice.

3. Boys are fond of toys. Do not make so much noise. The poor ant toils in the sun. My voice is hoarse. A new coin is bright. The soil is moist. A pin has a sharp point. Toil means hard work. Let us join hands. Let him make his choice. The oil boils on the fire. The space is void. This boy is their sole joy, but they have spoilt him.

64. *Ou*, as in *out* :

thou,	bough,	loud,	foul,	sour,
doubt,	mouth,	noun,	sound,	count,
house,	ounce,	lounge,	couch.	

Exercises.—1. bough, plough, slough—loud, cloud, proud, shroud—our, hour, flour, sour, scour—mouse, rouse, grouse—out, gout, pout, shout, trout, scout, spout, stout—mouth, south—pound, round, ground—mound, mount, fount—ounce, pounce, flounce—our, ours—to bind, bound ; to find, found ; to wind, wound.

2. O Lord, thou art great and wise. Out of sight, out of mind. The earth is round. A cloud hid the sun. Come to my house. His hands were bound. Jane broke the spout. Our flour is sour. Why is a man or a boy proud ? This piece of meat weighs five pounds and one ounce. I saw the cat pounce on a mouse. I heard the sound of a flute. I have just wound up my watch. A mound is a small hill, not so high as a mount. Proud blood runs in his veins. I have found a mouse.

65. *Ou* (other sounds) ; *oe* in *shoe*.

Sound of *o* in *move* :

you,	your,	youth,	soup,	tour,
through,	wound,	rouge,	route,	shoe.

Sound of *u* in *full* :

could,	would,	should.
--------	--------	---------

nice.
much noise.
s hoarse. A
n has a sharp
hands. Let
e fire. The
ut they have

Exercises.—1. you, your, yours—soup, croup, group, troupe.

2. troupe, troop; would, wood; through, threw; route, root.

3. Whose book have you? Is it your book?—No, it is yours. What ails you? I am ill of the croup. Youth is the prime of life. We should love God with all our hearts. I have just made a tour in France. The rude boy threw the ball through the house. The wound was made by a sharp knife. You should pay your debts. I would if I could. Where did you go? I went through the fields. When it was cold, the wolves would come out of the woods to look for food. I should think he wants a pair of shoes.

sour,
count,

loud, cloud,
our—mouse,
scout, spout,
nd—mound,
our, ours—to
nd.

of sight, out
hid the sun.
. Jane broke
man or a boy
nds and one
I heard the
y watch. A
unt. Proud
ouse.

63. *Ou* (other sounds).

Sound of *o* in *note*:

soul,	four,	though,	mould,
mourn,	source,	course,	court.

Sound of *u* in *tub*:

young, touch, rough (ruff).

Sound of *a* in *all*: cough, ought (cawf, awt).

Exercises.—1. four, pour; though, dough—ought, bought, fought, nought, thought, wrought;—rough, tough.

2. soul, sole; four, fore; pour, pore; fourth, forth; dough, doe; ought, aught; nought, naught.

3. We must save our soul. The road is rough. This cloth is tough. Do not touch what is not yours. Four and four are eight. Though he ran, he came too late. We have bought a new house. Do not pour milk on the floor. You need not knead the dough. I have had a bad cough for the last four months. Tell the fourth man to come forth. Be old when young, that you may be young when old. You ought to speak at once, if you have aught to say,

tour,
shoe.

67. *Ow*, as in *how*.

Sound of *ou* in *out* :

how, owl, crowd, down, browse.

Exercises.—1. bow, cow, now, row, sow, vow, prow—owl, howl, fowl, growl—gown, town, clown, brown, crown, drown, frown.

2. bow, bough ; fowl, foul.

3. To bow ; I bow ; a row, a sow. —How do you do ? Let us go down. The owl hoots ; the dog howls. Her gown is brown. There was a row in town. I made a vow. Do not frown. A sow is a pig. Hens, geese and ducks are fowls. Did the flood drown the cow ? What a crowd in town ! The poor fowl had foul play. If you do not bow your head, it will be caught by this bough. Cows chew the cud.

4. The brown hound has found us. With his mouth to the ground, hear his growl and the sound of his voice. See him bound round the house at the shout of the crowd.

68. *Ow*, as in *low*.

Sound of *o* in *no* :

low, owe, own, bowl, growth.

Exercises.—1. bow, mow, row, sow ; low, blow, flow, glow, slow ; row, crow, grow ; know, snow, show, throw—sow, sown ; grow, grown ; show, shown ; throw, thrown.

2. owe, o ! low, lo ; know, no ; sow, so ; mown, moan.

3. A bow, to bow ; to mow, a mow ; to row, a row ; to sow, a sow.

4. The wind blows. The stream flows. The cows low. I have a bow to shoot with. A dog knows his own name. He owes me more than I owe him. I have seen a fine row of tall trees. Row the boat down the stream. I like the smell of the new-mown hay. The trees and

fields are white with snow. He has grown tall and strong. As we sow, we reap. As the old cock crows, so crows the young. Ferns grow by the brook.

69. *Ue, ui.*

Sound of *u* in *tube* :

due, blue, juice, suit.

Sound of *o* in *move* :

true, bruise, fruit.

Exercises.—1. cue, hue, sue ; blue, clue, glue, flue—juice, sluice—bruise, cruise—fruit, bruit.

2. due, dew ; hue, hew ; blue, blew ; flue, flew ; bruise, brews ; cruise, crews ; bruit, brute.

3. True friends are rare. This is my due, if you please. A flue is for smoke. He wears a blue suit. This fruit is full of juice. He got a sad bruise on his leg. I am not in the cue. This suits me. I now sue him at law. This yew is of a dark green hue. The wind blew my face and made it quite blue with cold. Join those bits of wood with glue. Such as the tree is, such is the fruit.

70. *Ua, ue, ui, uy.*

(*u* silent).

guard, guess, buy, guide, build,
plague, league, rogue, tongue.

Exercises.—1. buy, by ; guild, gild ; guilt, gilt—guess, guest.

2. I cannot guess what is meant. O God, guard us from harm and sin. The church has been just built. I am the guest of my friend. Hold your tongue. How can you trust such a rogue ? God is my hope and my guide. The league of such rogues was a plague to all, Gilt will not long hide guilt,

SECTION IV.

EXERCISES ON CONSONANTS.

71. *Distinguish:*

b from *p*: bat, pat—cab, cap.

d from *t*: dip, tip—mad, mat.

f from *v*: fat, vat—leaf, leave.

g from *k*, *c*: get, keg; gat, cat—dog, dock.

Exercises.—1. bin, pin; rib, rip; bear, pear; bump, pump; bride, pride; bleed, plead; blot, plot; beg, peg; bath, path.

2. din, tin; bad, bat; den, ten; fade, fate; ride, rite; feed, feet; grade, grate; need, neat; cord, court; down, town.

3. life, live; fine, vine; fife, five; half, halve, have; of, off.

4. gap, cap; bag, back; log, lock; beck, peck; goat, coat; case, gaze; gum, come; bag, pack; beg, peck; rock, rogue.

5. Take the bag from his back. Our vine is fine. Leave this leaf to me. The lock is on the log. The dog is on the dock. They have but half their share.

72. *c*, *g*, hard and soft.

c hard: can, cod, cut, clip, cry, act, back.

c soft: cell, cease, cede, ceil, cite; lace, ice.

g hard: get, gun, give, gird; dig, leg, dog.

g soft: gem, gin, George; age, huge, bridge,

Exercises.—1. cab, cat, cup, club, clog, crib, crime, fact, lack, deck, lick, dock, luck—cell, sell; cent, sent; lace, lace; lick, lice; rick, rice; rack, race.

2. gave, gat, gun, gift, geese, girl; gain, grain, grim, grot, glad; bag, peg, wig, log, rug—rag, rage; wag, wage; hug, huge; bad, badge; rid, ridge; edge, lodge, judge, grudge—gem, germ, large, tinge, range, plunge, change.

3. George has got a gun. I gave him a page to learn.
The dog drove the geese. Bees make cells. He cut a
huge log. Get the gem, if you can.

73. *n* like *ng*.

ink, link; mink, pink, rink, sink, wink, zinc.—
bank, rank, sank.—sunk.

Exercises.—1. in, *ing*, ink (ing-k); pin, pink;
sin, sing. sink : win, wing, wink; link, cliak; rink,
brink, drink.

2. an, ang, ang-k ank : ran, rang, rank.

3. un, ung, ung-k, unk : sun, sunk.

4. The bell rings in the rink. They sang when the
ship sank. The bell rang to make them fall in a rank.

74. *g, h, w* silent.

g silent : gnaw, gnat; deign, sign.

h silent : knave, knee, knock.

w silent : wrack, wreath, write, wrong.

Exercises.—1. gnash, gnarl; feign, fane; reign, rain.

2. knave, nave; knew, new; knight, night; knot,
not; know, no; knee, kneel; knife, knit; knob, knoll.

3. wrest, rest; wring, ring; wrap, rap; wright, right;
wrath, wreck, wren, wretch, wrest, writ, wrought.

4. I wrote the note. Sign your name. It is wrong to
do so. A rat gnaws wood with its sharp teeth. Wrap
this round your knee. The poor wretch wrings his
hands. I knew the sad news. You need not knead the
dough. It is but right to write to him. We will not
rest till we wrest the thing from their hands.

75. *b, l, n, p,* and *s* silent.

b silent : lamb, limb, comb, dumb.

l silent : alms, calf, talk, would.

n, p, s silent : hymn, kiln;—psalm—aisle, isle.

Exercises.—1. climb, clime; plumb, plum-bomb, tomb, womb; numb, crumb, thumb; debt, doubt.

2. balm, calm, palm, psalm; half, halve, salve; balk, calk, walk, stalk, chalk; yolk, yoke; could, should.

3. limn—tempt; pshaw.

4. Can you climb a tree? I have hurt my thumb. Let us sing a hymn and a psalm. You should give alms to this poor boy; he is both deaf and dumb. The old man was as deaf as a tomb. Give the birds a few crumbs. You must not talk in the class. I have sold a lamb and a calf. I was so weak that I could not walk. I do not doubt that he will pay his debts.

76. *h.*

h silent: heir, herb, hour, ghost, rhyme.

h full: hare, her, house, host, whine, etc.

Exercises.—1. ale, hale; ail, hail; ate, hate; ear, hear; eat, heat; eel, heel; eaves, heaves; ire, hire; old, hold; am, ham; and, hand; as, has; ash, hash; at, hat; edge, hedge; elm, helm; ell, hell; ill, hill; is, his; it, hit; arm, harm; ark, hark; aunt, haunt; air, hair; all, hall; oar, hoar; owl, howl.

2. wile, while; wine, whine; wen, when; wet, whet; wig, whig; witch, which; ware, where; Wales, whales; way, whey.

3. I ate with the heir. I do not hate him. The ear is made to hear. I hold the old man. I am fond of ham. He is an heir of my aunt. I will sleep for an hour. On the edge of the wood there is a fine hedge. He threw a stone at my hat. They were all in the hall. This is his hat; why did you hit it? The old Whig wore a wig. To whet the knife wet the stone first. There are no whales on the coast of Wales. The owls screech; the dog howls in the night,

77. *gh, ph.*

gh silent:

hugh, might, taught, weight, though,

gh, ph like *f*:

laugh, cough, phrase, sphere.

gh like *k*:

hough, lough, shough.

Exercises.—1. nigh, sigh; might, mite; light, night, right, sight, tight, blight, bright, fright—ought, caught, naught; bought, fought, nought, sought, thought; dough, doe—eight, ate; weight, wait; freight—plough (plow); through, threw.

2. tough, rough, slough, trough, draught, draft; nymph, sylph, sphinx; Ralph, Phipps, Guelph.

3. God said: Let there be light, and there was light. Praise a fair day at night. I can weep and I can laugh. Is this phrase right? I thought he might go through. This meat is tough. My cake is dough. What is the weight of the freight? A sphere is a ball. A shough is a kind of dog with long rough hair. Ralph Phipps has a bad rough. God speed the right!

78. *ch.*

ch like *tch*: chip, chat—rich, much, screech.

ch like *sh*: chaise—bench, filch.

ch like *k*: ache, chord, Christ, scheme, school.

Distinguish:

ch from *sh*: chip, ship—mash, match.

ch from *j*: chest, jest; chew, jew.

Exercises.—1. chub chop; such, which, milch, quench, French, pinch, bunch, punch—choir, (quire).
2. chop, shop; chin, shin; chair, share; chime, shine;—joke, choke; job, chub—lash, latch; mash, match—juice, choice—march, marsh; chain, Jane.

3. The chap is at the school. He had to give up the scheme. A chaise is drawn by one horse. There are nine parts of speech. A crown cannot cure the head ache. Let us have a game at chess. I did it in a jest. Such a bad joke may choke her. John Jones and Charles Chase are great friends.

79. s.

s, hissing sound: sad, soul, looks, gas, sense.
s like z: as, his, these, birds, goes, leaves.

Distinguish:

s, hissing, and c soft from z: dose, doze; rice, rise; price, prize.

gs, cts, sks from x: bogs, box; tacks, tax; acts, asks, ax.

Exercises.—1. safe, sake, sail, sand, scant, scold, else, sense, false—acts, leaps, speaks, months, stakes, pipes, strifes, votes—gas, yes, us, this, thus; base, case.

2. ribs, buds, heads, rags, stags, James, Charles, doves, leaves, cares, plagues, boys, news—as, was, is, his, hers, ours, these, those, whose, does, goes.

3. ass, as; hiss, his; mass, mace, maze; dose, doze; brass, brace, braze; race, raise; hence, hens; pence, pens; cease, seize; fuss, fuzz; glass, glaze; grass, graze; gas, gaze; base, vase; ross, rose; loose, lose.

4. wags, wax; figs, fix; fogs, fox; hogs, ox; flags, flax—tasks, tax; sects, sex; risks, ricks.

5. I bought ten pens for two pence. I have bugs in this box. I sold an ox and two hogs. Did the rice rise in price? The prize ox will graze on the nice grass.

80. th hard.

theme, thief, thrice thrive, throne, throw, throat; thank, thatch, thick, thin, thing, think, throng, faith, bath, lath, path; teeth, death, breath, earth, health, wealth; pith, with, smith; both, loth, oath, tooth, youth, truth, month, mouth, &c., &c.

Exercises.—1. tree, three; tin, thin; tick, thick; tank, thank; tread, thread; trust, thrust; torn, thorn; taught, thought—fate, faith; heat, heath; bat, bath; pat, path; pit, pith; wit, with; smit, smith; fort, forth; heart, hearth; wort, worth; soot, sooth; toot, tooth.

2. A thin cloth. A thick thatch. Both were loth to kill the moth. Health is worth more than wealth. The path was long and the trees were so thick she could not see the sky. Speak the truth, did the thieves thwart the things? In youth and strength, think of age old and weak.

81. *th* soft.

than, that, the, them, then, they, their,
this, thus, thence, there, thou, though,
balhe, breathe, tithe, clothe, soothe, smooth,
baths, laths, paths, oaths, truths, youths.

Exercises.—1. the, thee, these; their, theirs; thy, thine.

2. tan, than; ten, then; tense, thence; bate, bathe; bats, baths; site, scythe; blite, blithe; boot, booth.

3. bath, to bathe; breath, to breathe; sheath, to sheathe; wreath, to wreath; sooth, to soothe; mouth, to mouth—bath, baths; lath, laths; path, paths; oath, oaths; truth, truths; youth, youths; mouth, mouths.

4. I like to walk in smooth paths. Did you bathe in the lake? These good folks tend the sick and clothe the poor. I do not like warm baths. I tried to soothe their grief. Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee. The friends thou hast, lay them fast to thy soul with hooks of steel. All those who breathe the breath of life on earth, must taste of death. Those youths with truths use false oaths.

82. *ed* final.

(*e* is silent; *d* has its natural sound.)

(*a*) saved, named, praised; spared; armed, carved; called.

(*e*) seemed, seized, grieved, pleased; begged; erred, stirred.

- (i) dined, dried, sighed ; lived, killed.
(o) closed, clothed, moaned, snowed ; robbed, wronged.
(u) used, cured, stewed ; plunged, rubbed, loved ; pulled.
(ai, ou) boiled, coined—ploughed, crowned, drowned.

N. B.—The above words, though written in two syllables, have but one in pronunciation.

Exercises.—I lived ; I have lived. I am praised. It snowed all day. The ship sailed on the sea. I have sprained my foot. The wind growled and roared ; I loved to hear its noise. The stream flowed on a bed of white stones. The leaves in the woods have turned brown. The cold winds numbed his limbs.

83. *ed* final.

(*e* is silent ; *d* has the sound of *t*.)

- (a) baked, chased ; taxed, dashed ; marched ; passed, laughed, walked.
(e) reaped, preached ; dressed, vexed ; searched.
(i) liked, wiped ; mixed, wished.
(o) hoped, smoked ; locked, dropped, stopped ; corked.
(u) jumped, rushed, worked ; looked, pushed.

N. B.—The above words, though written in two syllables, have but one in pronunciation.

Exercises.—The dogs barked. I walked fast. Few men passed that way. The thief was stopped at last. He was not yet dressed when I called. His cheek looked pale. He wiped his hands and worked on. I wished to see him, but the door was locked. My lips are parched with thirst. The mist was so dense on the hills that I missed my way. No one guessed who our guest was.

wronged.
l, loved ;

drowned.
ables, have

raised. It
. I have
roared ; I
n a bed of
ve turned

; passed,
ched.

l ; corked.
ed.

ables, have

ast. Few
d at last.
ek looked
wished to
e parched
hills that I
st was.

PART SECOND.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

1. *a*
2. *a*
3. *a*
4. *a*
5. *a*
6. *a*

1. *e*
2. *e*
3. *e*

1. *i*,
2. *i*,

1. *o*,
2. *o*,
3. *o*,
4. *o*,

1. *u*,
2. *u*,
3. *u*,
4. *u*,

TABLE OF THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

SOUNDS OF *a*.

1. *a*, as in : fate, day, aim, break, they, veil.
2. *a*, as in : fat, man, carry, plaid.
3. *a*, as in : fare, air, bear; ere, heir.
4. *a*, as in : far, path, balm, aunt, hearth.
5. *a*, as in : fast, ask, staff, grass, dance, branch.
6. *a*, as in : fall, haul, awl, talk, warm.

SOUNDS OF *e*.

1. *e*, as in : mete, feet, key, near, field, seize.
2. *e*, as in : met, sell, merry, dead, said, friend.
3. *e*, as in : her, term, earth, fir, bird, mirth.

SOUNDS OF *i*.

1. *i*, as in : fine, kind, fly, die, eye.
2. *i*, as in : fin, bill, since, been, busy.

SOUNDS OF *o*.

1. *o*, as in : note, old, boat, foe, own, four.
2. *o*, as in : not, foud, borrow; wan, wasp, what.
3. *o*, as in : move, do, moon, canoe; rule, true.
4. *o*, as in : nor, form, stork, order.

SOUNDS OF *u*.

1. *u*, as in : tube, glue, feud, beauty, new, you.
2. *u*, as in : tub, son, love, does, color, young.
3. *u*, as in : pull, push, put; wolf, good, book.
4. *u*, as in : fur, burn, worm, worth, journey.

SOUNDS OF *oi* AND *ou*.

- oi*, as in : oil, boy, coin, moist.
ou, as in : out, foul; cow, fowl,

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

In the lists of words placed at the head of the following lessons, the numbers refer to the different sounds of vowels as indicated in the above table. Ex.: (a) 1. means the first sound of *a* in the accented syllable, as in: Ma'ry, beha've, overtak'e;—(o) 3... means the third sound of *o* in the accented syllable, as in: do'ing, remo've, disappro've, &c.

E
ros-
2.
mass
cage
fox,
inch,
mars
fishes
3.
live i
do yo
glasse
their

Exc
hott-er
est, dr

PART SECOND.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

SECTION I.

THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Regular sound of the vowel in the accented syllable.

84. *es* (grammatical termination).

races,	pages,	roses,	prizes,
masses,	boxes,	dishes,	riches.

Exercises.—1. *Pronounce in syllables:* rac-es, pag-es, ros-es, priz-es, mass-es, box-es, dish-es, rich-es.

2. race, races; page, pages; rose, roses; prize, prizes; mass, masses; box, boxes; dish, dishes; rich, riches—cage, cages; price, prices; dress, dresses; tax, taxes; fox, foxes; praise, praises; ash, ashes; purse, purses; inch, inches; sense, senses; loss, losses; ounce, ounces; marsh, marshes; house, houses; voice, voices; fish, fishes.

3. Riches bring care. We have five senses. Frogs live in marshes. Some fishes have wings. What taxes do you pay? The house was burnt to ashes. He let the glasses fall and broke them all to pieces. Birds build their nests in the bushes or in the branches of trees.

85. *er, est* (grammatical terminations.)

wiser	older	hotter	gayer	drier
wisest	oldest	hottest	gayest	driest.

Exercises.—1. *Pronounce in syllables:* wis-er, old-er, hott-er, gay-er, dri-er—wis-est, old-est, hott-est, gay-est, dri-est,

2. wise, wiser, wisest ; old, older, oldest ; hot, hotter, hottest ; gay, gayer, gayest ; dry, drier, driest—fine, finer, finest ; big, bigger, biggest ; low, lower, lowest ; long, longer, longest ; great, greater, greatest ; clean, cleaner, cleanest ; tall, taller, tallest ; short, shorter, shortest ; sweet, sweeter, sweetest ; soft, softer, softest ; thick, thicker, thickest ; thin, thinner, thinnest ; sly, slier, sliest ; high, higher, highest ; few, fewer, fewest, dull, duller, dumbest ; gray, grayer, grayest—good, better ; late, later, latter.

3. I am young ; you are younger ; John is the youngest. This tree is high ; the house is higher ; the church is the highest. A cat is larger than a rat. This is the shortest way to the church. Oak is the hardest wood. The oldest and the youngest are at work with the strongest.

86. *es, est, eth* (grammatical terminations).

dances	praises	freezes	hisses	catches
speakest	knowest	triest	liveth	cometh

Exercises—1. danc-es, prais-es, freez-es, his-es, catch-es ; speak-est, know-est, tri-est ; liv-eth, com-eth.

2. to praise, he praises, he praiseth ; to freeze, it freezes ; to catch, he catches ; to speak, thou speakest ; to try, thou triest ; to live, he liveth—to choose, he chooses ; to clothe, he clothes, thou clothest ; to bathe, he bathes ; to search, he searches ; to cry, thou criest ; to go, thou goest ; to take, he took, thou tookest ; to speak, I spoke, thou spokest.

3. It freezes. The snake hisses. Cat in gloves catches no mice. O Lord, thou knowest all ! thou mayest read in the lowest depth of my heart. Who is he that liveth and shall not see death ?

87. ed (grammatical termination).

tasted	heated	guided	boasted
added	wedded	fitted	spotted
ragged	blessed	learned	cursed

Exercises. — 1. tast-ed ; heat-ed, guid-ed, boast-ed ; add-ed ; wed ded, fit-ted, spot-ted ; nak-ed, bless-ed.

2. to taste, tasted, he tasted ; to heat, heated ; to guide, he guided ; to boast, they boasted ; to add, added ; to fit, fitted ; to nod, he nodded ; to mend, mended ; to act, acted, we acted ; to print, printed ; to quit, quitted ; to fade, faded ; to quote, quoted.

3. age, aged ; rag, ragged ; leg, 'legged ; dog, dogged ; wing, winged ; crutch, crutched ; hook, hooked ; crook, crooked ; foot, footed ; root, rooted ; wretch, wretched.

4. We parted. At last they landed. The town is lighted with gas. Ragged boys ran in the street. This book is well printed. They stood rooted to the spot. The deer has a spotted skin. He folded his arms round his boy. A straight tree may have crooked roots. At last we reached a wretched inn. Blessed he who cometh in the name of the Lord ! He clothes the naked.

88. ing (grammatical termination).

finding	selling	lifting	crying
making	having	being	freezing
begging	sitting	sobbing	cutting.

Exercises—1. find-ing, sell-ing, lift-ing, snow-ing ; mak-ing, hav-ing, be-ing, freez-ing, sit-ting, get-ting, sob-bing, cut-ting.

2. to rain, raining ; to hunt, hunting ; to teach, teaching ; to boil, boiling ; to burn, burning—to have, having ; to be, being ; to make, making ; to do, doing ; to see, seeing ; to go, going ; to try, trying ; to ride, riding ; to taste, tasting ; to get, getting ; to stop, stopping ; to fly, flying ; to shine, shining ; to trim, trimming ; to feel, feeling ; to fill, filling ; to beg, begging ; to hope, hoping ; to hop, hopping ; to love, loving.

3. Mind what you are doing. It was growing dark.

The birds are chirping. What book are you reading? I am going straight home. She stood weeping and crying. Birds make a noise with their wings while flying. We stood looking at the men digging, turning and grinding the clay for the making of bricks.

89. *y* final.

(a) 1. lady, Mary, vary, wary, navy, lazy, crazy, dairy, dainty—2. candy, carry, marry, pantry—3. fairy—4. tardy, laundry—5. nasty—6. palsy, paltry, saucy.

(e) 1. query, weary—2. eddy, envy, very, entry, ferry, jelly, merry, belfry, vestry, plenty, cherry, heavy, ready, steady, any, many, bury—3. mercy, clergy.

Exercises—1. la-dy, Ma-ry, dai-ry; can-dy, car-ry; tar-dy; pal-sy—navy, daisy, marry, query—ver-y, mer-ry, heav-y, read-y, an-y, man-y.

5. babe, baby; shade, shady; haste, hasty; eight, eighty; safe, safety; hap, happy; hand, handy; hair, hairy; arm, army; part, party; hard, hardy;—ease, easy; greed, greedy; treat, treaty; drear, dreary; flesh, fleshy; health, healthy; wealth, wealthy; thirst, thirsty; naught, naughty.

3. Mary, marry; vary, very; fairy, ferry—bury, berry.

4. lady, ladies; query, queries; fairy, fairies—I carry, he carries, he carried.

5. Be good and you will be happy. The armies made a treaty. The lady carried a baby. Lead is soft and heavy. Any one would do that. I am pretty well, I thank you. A great many men came to the city. He was buried on the twenty-first of June. O Lord, have mercy on us!

90. *y* (continued).

(i) 1. ivy, tidy, tiny—2. city, lily, pity, dizzy, giddy, silly, busy (bisy).

(o) 1. holy, only, pony, glory, story—2. body, copy, folly, holly, jolly, sorry, proxy, quarry—3. ruby—4. forty.

(u) 1. duty, fury, jury, puny, beauty—2. ugly, hurry, study, flurry, sultry, sundry, worry, country—4. surly.

Exercises—1. i-vy. ti-dy, ti-ny; cit-y, lil-y; ho-ly, po-ny, glo-ry, du-ty, ju-ry; ug-ly, stud-y.

2. ice, icy; spice, spicy; nine, ninety; might, mighty; hill, hilly; wit, witty; five, fifty; six, sixty; guilt, guilty—bone, bony; rock, rocky; frost, frosty; four, forty; gloom, gloomy; blood, bloody; juice, juicy; dew, dewy; fun, funny; luck, lucky; worth, worthy; sure, surety: oil, oily; noise, noisy; cloud, cloudy—to copy, he copies; to hurry, he hurried.

3. tiny, tinny; holy, holly; county, country.

4. Man is made of soul and body. I am in a great hurry. He hurried home, as he was worry. Are you going to the country? Tiny and tinny do not mean the same thing. I have been very busy.

91. ly.

(a) 1. daily—2. badly—3. scarcely—4. sharply—5. lastly.

(e) 1. sweetly, nearly—2. freshly, friendly—3. early.

(i) 1. dryly—2 sickly.

(o) 1. only, lowly—2. godly—3. truly.

(u) 1. duly—2. justly, lovely, monthly.

Exercises.—1. dai-ly, bad-ly, scarce-ly, sharp-ly, etc.

2. day, daily; dry, dryly; due, duly; true, truly—late, lately; dear, dearly; chief, chiefly; like, likely; slow, slowly; cost, costly; safe, safely; great, greatly; free, freely; smooth, smoothly; real, really; week, weekly; lone, lonely; sly, slyly; glad, gladly; most, mostly; live, lively; new, newly; quick, quickly; brief, briefly.

3. Give us this day our daily bread. He who writes badly, thinks badly. Though he has been here lately, I scarcely know him. He is not likely to come. Do you rise early? He used to speak freely. The snow fell thickly for a whole week. Bad news are spread more quickly than good ones.

92. *a, o* final—(*a* as in far; *o* long.

(*a*) 1. Asa, lava, bravo.—2. alto, canto, lasso.—4. cargo, quarto, also.

(*e*) 1. era, zebra, hero, veto, zero, negro.—2. echo.

(*i*) 1. china.—2. into.

(*o*) 1. soda, sofa, solo.—1. comma, dogma, motto, grotto.

(*u*) 1. 2. unto.

Exercises.—1. A-sa, la-va; alto, can-to, bravo, &c.

2. hero, heroes; negro, negroes; grotto, grottoes.

3. Come into the house. Let us sit on the sofa.

The zebra is marked with dark stripes. The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Negroes have black curly hair, flat noses and thick lips. The ship was sunk and the cargo lost. A lasso is a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses. The servant broke a china cup.

93. *ay, ey*—(*a* long.)

(*a*) 2. abbey, alley, galley, valley, lackey—4. barley, parley, parsley—6. always.

(*e*) 2. medley—3. Jersey.

(*i*) 1. friday—2. chimney.

(*o*) 1. nosegay—2. donkey, jockey, motley, volley—4. Norway.

(*u*) 1. tuesday—2. sunday, monday, covey, honey, money, monkey—3. pulley—4. turkey, journey.

Exercises.—1. ab-bey, al-ley, fri-day, tues-day, donkey, hon-ey, mon-ey, turk-ey, &c.

2. Sunday means the day of the sun; monday, the day of the moon. When will you set out on your journey? I think I shall start on friday next. The shortest way is always the safest. Our house is in the valley. Some monkeys have long tails; some have no tail, as apes. He buys honey dear who licks it from thorns. Norway is in the north, and Turkey in the south. He does not think of any thing but money and growing rich.

94. *ow, ue, ew* (*o* and *u* long).

(a) 1. rainbow—2. arrow, barrow, callow, hallow, marrow, narrow, sallow, tallow, shadow, shallow, spar-row; value, statue, Matthew—4. argue.

(e) 2. elbow, bellow, fellow, mellow, yellow, meadow, rescue, nephew,—3. virtue.

(i) 2. widow, billow, pillow, willow, window, issue, mildew.

(o) 2. borrow, follow, hollow, morrow, sorrow, swallow.

(u) 2. furrow,—4. curfew.

Exercises.—1. shad-ow, wid-ow, mead-ow, val-ue, vir-tue.

2. Man is but a shadow. The bull bellows. The spar-row chirps. The stream is shallow. Owls live in hol-low trees. What a foolish fellow he is! Pity the sor-rows of a poor old man. The widow was resting on her elbow. The light streamed through the windows. Ripe corn is yellow. Did you follow the hare into the mea-dow?

95. *ble, cle, gle, ple, tle, &c.*

(a) 1. able, fable, maple, cradle—2. axle, angle, ankle, apple, baffle, battle, candle, cattle, dazzle, mantle, sad-dle, sample—4. marble—5. castle—6. warble.

(e) 1. feeble, needle, steeple, eagle, people—2. gentle, kettle, nettle, pebble, peddle, temple, measles—3. girdle.

(i) 1. idle, bible, rifle, title—2. fickle, little, middle, simple, single, whistle, thimble, thistle.

(o) 1. noble—2. bottle—3. scruple.

(u) 1. bugle—2. uncle, bubble, humble, buckle, bun-dle, puzzle, couple, double, trouble—4. purple, turtle.

Exercises.—1. a-ble, fa-ble, cra-dle, ea-gle, gen-tle, gir-dle; ri-fle, whis-tle.

2. hand, handle; set, settle; bee, beetle; pick, pickle; crumb, crumble; start, startle; gird, girdle—able, table, stable; ample, sample; angle, spangle; rifle, trifle.

3. apple, apples ; trifle, trifles ; to nimble, he nimbles ; pickle, pickled ; settle, settled ; puzzle, he puzzles, he was puzzled ; trouble, troubled.

4. Hear much, speak little. The beetle hums. The goose cackles. Eagles catch no flies. I am now settled. A horse knows his own stable. I will trouble you for a little salt. Is your ankle sprained ? The horse was saddled. He that sows thistles will not reap wheat. The baby is in the cradle.

98. *el*.

(a) 1. Abel, angel, hazel, label—2. camel, panel, barrel, cancel, mantel, tassel, gravel, travel, chapel, flannel—4. parcel—6. laurel.

(e) 1. sequel, weasel—2. level, rebel—3. kernel, squirrel.

(i) 1. libel, Michael—2. tinsel, chisel, snivel, swivel.

(o) 1. rowel—2. model, novel, gospel, quarrel—3. cruel—4. morsel.

(u) 1. duel, fuel, jewel—2. tunnel, shovel—3. bushel.

(ou) towel, vowel, counsel, scoundrel, bowels.

Exercises.—1. an-gel, la-bel ; cam-el, pan-el, barrel, trav-el, chap-el ; li-bel, chis-el, mod-el, nov-el, ha-zel, gra-vel, lev-el, reb-el.

2. Abel, able ; apple, chapel ; mantel, mantle.

3. The angel said : Hail, Mary, full of grace. The priest reads the gospel at Mass. The king was a cruel man. Put a label on this bottle. Wipe your face with this towel. The empty vessel makes the greatest sound. Did you bring the parcel ? Wood and coal are used as fuel in our country. The squirrel leaps from tree to tree. They soon came to a quarrel. You must not take model from him ; he is a mere scoundrel. The man in the hovel had a novel in his hand.

(a)
(e)
(i)
kitchen

97. *en, in, on* (with *e, i, o*, silent).

(a) 1. raven, basin, bacon, mason, raisin—2. barren, happen, canton.

4. garden, parson—5. fasten—6. fallen, warden; pardon.

(e) 1. even, eaten, beacon, deacon, reason, season, treason, heathen—2. seven, lesson, beckon, reckon, brethren, heaven, threaten—3. person.

(i) 1. lighten—2. given, risen, listen, mitten, prison, crimson, children.

(o) 1. open, token, stolen, swollen—2. often, cotton, wanton.

(u) 2. oven, cozen, dozen, cousin, button, mutton—3. women—4. burden.

Exercises.—1. ra-ven, e-ven, hea-then, o-pen, sto-len, —sev-en, heav-en, giv-en.

2. to eat, eaten; to give, given; to fall, fallen; to swell, swollen; to write, written; to rise, risen; to speak, spoken; to bite, bitten; to freeze, frozen; to hide, hidden; to weave, woven; to break, broken—ox, oxen; child, children.

3. Christ, to christen; hard, to harden; bright, to brighten; haste, to hasten; cheap, to cheapen; short, to shorten; soft, to soften; black, to blacken—gold, golden; lead, leaden; wood, wooden; maid, maiden.

4. lesson, lessen; cozen, cousin—even, heaven; open, oven.

5. Listen to me, children. Open the door of the oven. If you like your lesson, it will like you. The land is barren. A glutton lives to eat. Seven women came on a sudden. There are four seasons in a year.

98. *em, en, etc*—(with *e* sounded).

(a) 2. paten, latten, platen—4. marten—5. aspen.

(e) 2. emblem.

(i) 1. item, siren, hyphen—2. system, linen, mitten, kitchen, chicken, index.

(o) 1. poem, amen, rowen,—2. solemn, problem, convex.

(n) 1. yewen—2. nutmeg, sudden, sullen,—3. wool-en.

Exercices.—1. pat-en, plat-en, mart-en, asp-en, emblem, lin-en, o-men, si-ren.

2. row, rowen; yew, yeweu; wool, woolen—women (*wimen*).

3. Eden, (*Ed'n* or *Eden*), sudden (*sudd'n* or *sudden*).

3. The hyphen is used to join words or parts of words. Have you read the new poem? Some women are washing linen in the kitchen. The marten has a fine fur which is used in making hats and muffs. A sudden fear troubled him. There is an index at the end of the book. The golden plate which the priest uses at Mass is called the paten.

99. *ed, et.*

(a) 1. naked, hatred, sacred—2. camlet, claret, hamlet, magnet, planet, tablet, bracket, chaplet, hatchet—4. carpet, market, scarlet, gauntlet—5. basket, casket.

(e) 1. secret—2. tenet, emmet, helmet, velvet, freshet.

(i) 1. diet, quiet—2. wicked, kindred; billet, gimlet, linnet, millet, cricket, trinket.

(o) 1. poet—2. comet, bonnet, goblet, locket, pocket, socket, prophet—3. cruet.

(u) 2. hundred; budget, buffet, dulcet, musket, russet, trumpet, covet—3. bullet, pullet (*oi*) toilet.

Exercises.—1. na-ked, sa-cred; clar-et, mag-net, plan-et, se-cret, ten-et; di-et, wick-ed; po-et, com-et, gob-let.

2. to hate, hatred; to close, closet; lock, locket; blank, blanket; table, tablet; ring, ringlet—wicked, wicket.

3. Keep quiet. Pope is a great poet. The poor girl walked with naked feet. There are many ways of telling a secret. Planets move round the sun. In this small

hamlet they led a quiet and humble life. Jane has put on her velvet bonnet. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.

100. *ess, ect, est, ext.*

(a) 2. abbess, mattress, abject, aspect—3. heiress—4. harness, laundress, harvest.

(e) 1. egress, regress, precept—2. empress, seamstress, tempest—3. perfect, earnest.

(i) 1. cypress, tigress—2. insect, witness, ingress, mistress, inquest.

(o) 2. process, progress, congress, object, prospect, concept, forest, honest, modest, contest, conquest, context—4. fortress.

(u) 2. subject (*ou*) prowess.

Exercises.—1. heir-ess, har-ness. tem-pest, ab-ject, ear-nest, ti-gress, con-quest, pro-gress, for-est, hon-est, mod-est.

2. heir, heiress; prince, princess; host, hostess; count, countess; actor, actress; tiger, tigress; master, mistress; duke, duchess.

3. Be humble and modest. No one is perfect. Put the horse in the harness. I shall call on you to bear witness to all this. What was the subject of his speech? The cypress is an ever-green tree. The harvest is ripe. Our friend makes but slow progress. When the snows lie deep in the forest, the wolves come out to look for food.

101. *al, ol*—(like *ul*).

(a) 1. fatal, natal, naval, papal—2. rascal, scandal, annals; carol—4. marshal.

(e) 1. real, equal, legal. penal—2. medal, metal, festival, mental, herald—3. verbal.

(i) 1. dial, vial, final, rival, bridal, spiral; idol—2. dismal, signal, symbol, crystal; pistol.

(o) 1. oral, local, total, postal—2. coral, moral, consul—3. rural, frugal, plural—4. mortal, normal.

(u) 1. mural, neutral—4. journal—(oi) loyal, royal.

Exercises.—1. fa-tal, na-val, pa-pal, na-tal, re-gal, ve-nal; med-al, met-al, her-ald; fi-nal, vi-tal, spi-ral; o-ral, to-tal, post-al; mor-al, bru-tal; mur-al, neu-tral.

2. fate, fatal; post, postal; brute, brutal.

3. idol, idle; medal, meddle; bridal, bridle; cymbal, symbol.

4. Lead is a soft metal. The wound proved fatal. I met a bridal party. The plural of *glass* is *glasses*. They were rivals. I like rural sports. The School for scandal is the title of a play. They lead a moral life. Those countries kept neutral during war. The lark, the herald of the morn, has sung his carol in the sky.

102. *am, om, um* (a and o like u short.)

(a) 2. Adam, madam, balsam; atom, fathom, random, ransom, phantom, handsome; alum, album—6. autumn.

(e) 2. venom, seldom, welcome; vellum, spectrum.

(i) 2. wigwam; wisdom, symptom.

(o) 2. forum, quorum, oakum—2. bottom, blossom; column, rostrum.

(n) 2. buxom, custom—3. bosom, (oi) noisome.

Exercises.—1. A-dam, mad-am, at-om, fath-om, ven-om, al-um, au-tumn; fo-rum, quo-rum, bux-om, col-umn.

2. Adam was the first man. The apple-trees blossom in spring. Madam, you are quite welcome. Each country has its customs. The leaves of trees fall in autumn. Wisdom is worth more than gold. He lives happy in his wigwam. They fought at random. He who does what he will, seldom does what he ought. Anger may glance in the breast of the wise, but it will rest only in the bosom of fools.

103. *an, on* (*a* and *o* like *u* short).

(*a*) 1. pagan, satan, apron, matron—2. wagon, canon, cannon, dragon, gallon, mammon, saffron—4. carbon—6. caldron.

(*e*) 1. demon—2. lemon, melon, tenon, sexton, tendon, weapon—3. sermon.

(*i*) 1. lion, iron—2. citron, ribbon.

(*o*) 1. Roman—2. common, squadron—4. organ, orphan, mormon.

(*u*) 1. human—2. sultan, summon, London—3. woman—4. turban.

Exercises.—1. pa-gan, sa-tan, a-pron; wag-on, canon, drag-on, de-mon, lem-on, mel-on, ten-on, Ro-man, squad-ron.

2. satan, satin; canon, cannon, iron (*iurn*).

3. The lion roars. Iron is a very hard metal. Satan is a name of the demon. Eve was the first woman. Did you hear the cannon? Pity the poor orphan. The parson gave the sermon. He left London long since. Can you speak German? The organ sends its peal through the church.

104. *and, end, ond*—*ant, ent, &c.* (like *und, unt, &c.*)

(*a*) 1. vacant, vagrant, fragrant; agent, raiment—2. gallant; absent, advent, patent, talent—3. parent—4. garland; ardent, garment, sergeant; almond.

(*e*) 1. decent, recent, regent, frequent—2. errand, remnant; peasant, pleasant, pheasant; clement, present, segment, second—3. servant, merchant, serpent.

(*i*) 1. island, Ireland; giant, tyrant, pliant; stipend, silent, client, trident—2. riband, England (*ingland*) infant, instant; diphthong.

(*o*) 1. Poland, moment, ponent; jocund—2. convent, torrent, warrant—3. truant, prudent—4. torment.

(*u*) 1. fluent, student—2. husband, currant, current—4. urgent, furlong.

(*oi, ou*) ointment, buoyant (*bwoyant*) thousand,

Exercises.—1. va-cant, a-gent, de-cent, clem-ent, is-land, rib-and, &c.

2. to pay, pay-ment, base, basement; to state, state-ment; to treat, treat-ment; to lodge, lodg-ment; to judge, judg-ment; to move, move-ment.

3. My parents are dead. We had a pleasant walk. Ireland is an island. We were buoyant with hope. Raiment and garment mean the same in the Bible. Can you run an errand for me? He is a man of judgment. How far distant is the town? He was long a sergeant in the army.

105. *ance, ence, ange, enge.*

(a) 1. fragrance, cadence—2. balance, absence—6. audience.

(e) 1. grievance—2. penance, entrance, essence, pres-ence, sentence, vengeance.

(i) 1. science, license, silence—2. instance, distance, incense.

(o) 2. orange, Florence, lozenge, nonsense—3. pru-dence.

(u) 1. durance, nuisance.

Exercises.—1. ca-dence, fra-grance, grie-vance, li-cense, du-rance, bal-ance, pen-ance, pres-ence, or-ange.

2. to grieve, grievance; guide, guidance; to enter, entrance—absence, absent; presence, present; fragran-ce, fragrant; prudence, prudent.

3. Speak well of one in his absence. What is your grievance? This is all nonsense. He lost his balance and fell down. He has great presence of mind. Shall I buy an orange or a lemon? I challenge any man to do this. What is the distance from here to the town? Sentence of death was passed on both of them. Vengeance, though it comes with leaden feet, strikes with iron hands. No entrance! A good riddance.

106. *er* (like *ur*).

(a) 1. paper, taper, wafer, danger, manger, chamber—2. anger, banner, cancer, hammer, hainper, manner, matter, tattler, chapter, chatter, flatter—3. prayer—4. barber, barter, garter, father, farther, charter—5. after, master, plaster—6. alder, alter, water, falter, palter, quarter, saucer, daughter.

(e) 1. fever, Peter, eager, easter, beaver, either,—2. ever, enter, leper, never, sever, letter, member, pepper, temper, tender, vesper, clever, slender, shelter, whether, feather, leather, weather, heifer.

Exercises.—1. pa-per, dan-ger, cham-ber; te-ver, ea-ger,—an-ger, nev-er etc.

2. eather, neither; father, rather—weather, whether, paper, pepper; fever, never.

3. bake, baker; make, maker; wait, waiter; strange, stranger; farm, farmer; cast, caster; raft, rafter; part, partner; law, lawyer; pay, payer; far, farther; hat, hatter; bear, bearer; read, reader.

4. What is the matter? Better late than never. How is the weather? My father is farther in the garden. Did he answer your letter? He may either go or stay. Waiter, bring a glass of water. To the shorn lamb God tempers the wind. He had a very sullen temper.

107. *er* (continued).

(i) 1. cider, tiger, viper, miser, brier, spider—2. river, bitter, differ, dinner.inder, filter, litter, pilder, silver, sister, timber, winter, primer, quiver, shiver, blister, hither, wither, thither, whisper.

(o) 1. over, sober, clover, grocer, bolster, holster, shoulder—2. offer, copper, proper, foster, yonder, lobster, monster, prosper, wander, squander—3. ruler, cooper—4. order, border, corner, former.

Exercises.—1. ci-der, mi-ser, bri-er; o-ver, so-ber, gro-cer—riv-er, prim-er, quiv-er, hi-ther, sol-dier (*soljer*) shoul-der (*sholder*) etc.

2. bind, binder ; mill, miller ; buy, buyer ; own, owner ; bottle, butler ; move, mover ; brew, brewer ; dine, dinner ; do, doer ; fish, fisher ; mow, mower ; row, rower ; dye, dyer ; write, writer ; hop, hopper.

3. Silver is white and shining. Copper is red. Talkers are not good doers. The grocer does not sell clover. He shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. There was a quiver in her voice. He had to shed bitter tears on his faults. The brave soldier was wounded in the shoulder.

108. *er* (continued).

(*u*) 1. neuter, pewter—2. under, upper, utter, butter, hunger, mutter, number, suffer, summer, supper, tumbler, blunder, flutter, plunder, shudder ; cover, hover, wonder, other, mother, brother—3. butcher—4. murder.

(*oi*) loiter, boiler, oyster, cloister.

(*ou*) counter, founder ; bower, cower, dower, power, tower, powder, shower, chowder, flower, trowsers.

Exercises.—1. neu-ter, peu-ter ; butch-er ; moth-er, broth-er, etc.

2. low, to lower ; boil, boiler ; fowl, fowler ; join, joiner ; run, runner ; drum, drummer—wander, wonder.

3. Hunger is the best sauce. Thou shalt do no murder. There was a smell of flowers in the air. I wonder why he did not come. We had a heavy shower. There is no butter in the firkin. What a number of fine trees ! Brush your trowsers. Will the butcher buy the ox ? Father and mother, brother and sister must love each other.

109. *ar, or, ur ; bre, cre, etc*—(like *ur*).

(*a*) 1. acre, sabre, favor, labor, major, manor, razor, vapor ; mayor, tailor, traitor, neighbor—2. grammar ; valor, candor—4. martyr ; arbor, ardor, armor, parlor—5. pastor—6. altar, author.

(e) 1. cedar—2. cellar, nectar, centre ; error, rector, terror—3. fervor.

(i) 1. friar ; fibre, nitre ; minor, prior—2. vicar, pillar ; vigor, liquor, mirror, scissors.

(o) 1. polar ; odor, dolor, donor—2. collar, dollar, poplar, scholar ; doctor, horror—3. rumor—4. mortar, torpor.

(u) 1. lunar, sugar ; humor, tutor, stupor—2. vulgar, sulphur, color—4. burglar, murmur.

Exercises.—1. fa-vor, ce-dar ; do-lor ; val-or, vig-or, dol-lar, etc.

2. to sail, sailor ; to beg, beggar ; to lie, liar ; debt, debtor ; suit, suitor.

3. favor, favour ; labor, labour ; honor, honour etc.

4. manor, manner ; sailor, cellar ; dolor, dollar ;—arbor, harbor.

5. Honor your father and mother. I learn grammar at school. Do me a favor. Send for the doctor. The priest is at the altar. The minor longs to be of age. Your mother is in the parlor. Some judge of authors' names, not works. Any one whom you can help is your neighbor.

110. *ard, erd, ord, ern* etc—(like *urd, urn* etc).

(a) 1. acorn—2. hazard, dastard, haggard, tankard, scabbard, standard ; rampart ; adverb, cavern, tavern, lantern—6. awkward, stalwart.

(e) 2. Edward ; jeopard, leopard ; shepherd ; western ; effort.

(i) 2. lizard, wizard, gizzard, niggard, Richard, vineyard ; cistern.

(o) 1. dotard, towards—2. costard ; monarch ; halberd ; modern, concert, commerce ; Oxford—4. orchard, forward, northern.

(u) 1. steward—2. mustard, sluggard ; govern, southern, comfort—3. bulwark.

Exercises. — 1. a-corn, cav-ern, haz-ard, liz-ard,

Rich-ard, mod-ern, gov-ern ; com-fort ; shep-herd, leo-pard, etc.

2. east, eastern ; south, southern ; wise, wizard ; cow, coward ; dote, dotard ; drunk, drunkard ; to brag, braggart.

3. The fruit of the oak is called an acorn. A drunkard cannot prosper. The standard is on the rampart. Tell the steward to fetch some mustard. There is plenty of fruit in the orchard. Your cousin Richard is very awkward. A liar is daring towards God, and a coward towards men. The flock, and not the fleece, ought to be the object of the shepherd's care.

111. *ad, od—at, ot, ut—ass, us, ask etc.—*
(*a* and *o* like *u* short).

(*a*) 2. salad, jalap, atlas, canvas ; barrack, damask, ballast, sabbath—havoc, gallop, abbot, ballot, cannot, carrot ; cassock, padlock, shamrock ; gamut—6. walnut.

(*e*) 1. Jesus, genus, rebus—2. trespass, breakfast, steadfast—method, despot, zealot—census—3. stirrup, circus.

(*i*) 1. bias, lilac—riot, pilot—2. distaff, kidnap, Christmas, gymnast, syntax—synod, bishop, bigot—syrup.

(*o*) 1. bonus, focus, chorus—2. Thomas, combat, stomach—locust—4. porpoise (purpus).

(*u*) 1. Europe ; tumult—2. cutlass, compass—4. purpose.

Exercises.—1. sal-ad, jal-ap, dam-ask ; hav-oc, Jesus, bi-as, etc.

2. Jesus died on the cross. The abbot was made a bishop. The sexton has a cassock. The Jews keep the sabbath. I feel a pain in my stomach. I wish you a merry Christmas. With the rose of England are blended the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland. I hope I do not trespass on your time. He went last year to Europe. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all or in doing nothing to the purpose.

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112. *ic, id, it.*

(a) 1. cambric ; David—2. panic, fabric ; acid, arid, rapid, valid, candid, habit, rabbit, transit—4. garlic—6. audit, plaudit.

(e) 2. splendid ; debit, merit, credit—3. hermit.

(i) 2. critic ; timid ; limit, visit, spirit.

(o) 2. colic, comic, logic, topic, frolic ; solid, horrid ; vomit, profit—3. Druid—4. morbid, sordid, torpid ; orbit.

(u) 1. cubic, music ; stupid ; unit—2. public ; culprit, summit—3. pulpit.

Exercises.—1. cam-bric, Da-vid, pan-ic, fab-ric, ac-id, rap-id, deb-it, merit ; lim-it, vis-it ; col-ic, com-ic, sol-id, u-nit, etc.

2. Time flies with rapid wing. David killed the giant with a stone from a sling. Do not speak of your own merit. The rabbit is timid. All the party fled in a panic. We could give no credit to what he said. The news put him in high spirits. Come and visit me in the country. We must serve God in spirit and in truth.

113. *il, im, in, ip, is.*

(a) 1. april ; basis, gratis—2. cavi, anvil ; maxim ; cabin, napkin, tannin—6. margin ; parsnip.

(e) 1. evil—2. devil, peril, pencil, stencil ; welkin—3. vermin, firkin, virgin.

(i) 1. crisis—2. civil, vigil, pilgrim, victim.

(o) 2. fossil, nostril ; robin, bobbin, coffin, tocsin ; gossip—3. ruin.

(u) 1. pupil, tulip—2. buskin—4. urchin, turnip, worship.

(ou) council.

Exercises.—1. a-pril ; ba-sis, cav-il, cab-in, mar-gin ; e-vil, dev-il, per-il, cri-sis ; civ-il, pu-pil, tur-nip etc.

2. Fly evil and do good. Do not tempt the devil by wasting your time. His maxim was : Do one thing at a

time. I cannot find my napkin. Put the iron on the anvil while it is hot. The old castle is now in ruins. She is making lace with threads and bobbins. Lend me your knife to cut my pencil. Peril he never sought but never shrank to meet. Not a flower, not a flower sweet on my black coffin let there be strewed.

114. *ict, iff, ing, ist.*

(a) 1. caitiff, plaintiff—2. tariff, landing, standing—3. daring—4. artist, farthing, starling, startling—5. mastiff, dancing, fasting—6. awning, drawing.

(e) 1. meeting, ceiling—2. sheriff, herring, wedding, blessing, dwelling, chemist, dentist—3. verdict, sterling, earnings, learning.

(i) 1. tidings, binding—2. printing, shilling, linguist.

(o) 1. mourning—2. pontiff, plodding, shocking, province—3. tourist—4. morning.

(u) 1. during, jurist—2. cunning, coming, loving, nothing, touching—3. pudding.

Exercises.—1. tar-iff, land-ing, dar-ing, danc-ing, chem-ist, sher-iff, ti-dings, mourn-ing, noth-ing, touch-ing, etc.

2. greet, greeting; dare, daring; light, lightning; train, training; draw, drawing; earn, earnings; art, artist; tour, tourist.

3. Good morning, sir. The fox is cunning. Twelve pence make a shilling. Have you been at the meeting? The tourist has spent all his earnings. The sheriff is a man of great learning. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The news is startling. The printing costs five shillings.

115. *ish, ich.*

(a) 2. banish, lavish, parish, radish, vanish, brackish—4. garnish, varnish.

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(e) 1. peevish—2. perish, relish selfish, blemish, cherish—3. skirmish.

(i) 1. Irish—2. finish, English, (inglish) British.

(o) 1. Polish—2. polish, ostrich—3. foolish.

(u) 2. publish, punish, rubbish, nourish, flourish—3. wolfish—4. furnish, churlish.

Exercises.—1. ban-ish, lav-ish, fam-ish ; pee-vish ; per-ish, rel-ish, Eng-lish, pun-ish—anguish, vanquish, tarnish, etc.

2. Dane, Danish ; Swede, Sweedish ; Pole, Polish ; boy, boyish ; child, childish ; knave, knavish ; slave, slavish ; book, bookish ; clown, clownish—red, reddish ; white, whitish ; black, blackish ; salt, saltish ; green, greenish ; style, stylish.

3. Can you speak English ? This is the parish church. This woman is peevish. He is the most selfish man. Now don't be so childish. How foolish you are ! There is no blemish on my fame. This young man is very lavish of his riches. If you don't keep still, I will punish you. Life has lost its relish. Can you furnish this room ?

116. ice, ise, ile, ime, etc—(i short).

(a) 1. native, plaintive—2. Alice, malice, lattice, chance, practice ; agile ; famine, rapine, sanguine ; franchise ; granite ; active, captive, passive—4. jaundice.

(e) 1. treatise—2. reptile, engine, respite, pensive, lettuce (*lettis*)—3. service, fertile, servile.

(i) 2. missile, missive, minute (*minit*).

(o) 1. notice, poultice, motive, sportive—2. bodice, office, promise, solstice ; docile, hostile ; doctrine, olive.

(u) 1. futile—2. justice, subtile—4. surplice.

Exercises.—1. na-tive, Al-ice, chol-ice, no-tice, etc.

2. to act, active ; to treat, treatise ; sport, sportive ; just, justice, etc.

3. The horse is docile. The Holy Land was very fertile. Can I be of any service to you ? He proved the

justice of his claims. They were by far too sanguine in their hopes. Many persons do not put their good precepts in practice. The dove came back to the ark with an olive leaf. Office will show the man. What was your motive for doing this?

117. *ace, age, ate* etc—(*a* like *e* or *i* short).

(*a*) 2. palace, adage, damage, manage, ravage, savage, baggage, carriage, passage, language; palate—4. cart-ridge, partridge—6. sausage.

(*e*) 1. steerage—2. preface, terrace, message, presage; senate, prelate; vestige.

(*i*) 1. pirate, climate, private—2. image, visage, villa-ge; frigate.

(*o*) 1. postage—2. Horace; homage, bondage, cottage, hostage; college, knowledge; porridge—4. corsage, mortgage.

(*u*) 1. usage, plumage, curate—2. umbrage, luggage, rummage, courage—4. furnace, surface, purchase.
(*oi, ou*) voyage, outrage.

Exercises.—1. pal-ace, ad-age, dam-age; pi-rate, cli-mate etc.

2. to pass, passage; to carry, carriage; to marry, marriage; purse, to purchase; cart, cartage; store, storage; wharf, wharfage.

3. God made man in his own image. Language is the dress of thought. Knowledge is power. The climate of this country is healthy. Have you read the preface of this book? Buy me a few postage stamps. The carriage drove off to the cottage. I have paid off the mortgage. The battle was fought on both sides with great courage.

118. *ate,—ile, ite,—een, ier* etc—(*a, i, e* long).

(*a*) 1. vacate, reindeer—2. landscape, stagnate, satire—4. archives.

- (e) 1. female—2. exile, gentile, empire—3. mermaid.
 (i) 1. vibrate, finite—2. dictate, inmate, fifteen, sixteen.
 (o) 1. locate—2. probate, prostrate, concave, conclave, frontier, bonfire, contrite—4. ornate, portrait.
 (u) 2. surname, umpire.

Exercises.—1. va-cate, rein-deer, fe-male, ex-ile, gen-tile, vi-brate, lo-cate, fi-nite, etc.

2. The reindeer is found in the north of Europe. When did he vacate the room? A whisper vibrates on my ear. Do you know the inmates of this house? Be contrite for your faults. The court of Probate is a court for the probate of wills. Man is a finite being.

119. *une, une, ure*—(u long).

- (a) 1. nature, failure—2. capture, pasture, rapture, stature, statute.
 (e) 1. feature, creature—2. deluge, refuge; tenure, gesture, venture, vesture—3. verdure.
 (i) 2. tribune; injure, figure, fixture, mixture, picture, tincture, scripture, tribute.
 (o) 2. volume, posture—4. fortune, torture.
 (u) 1. future—2. culture, rupture, vulture, juncture, puncture, sculpture, structure—4. nurture.

Exercises.—1. na-ture, fea-ture, crea-ture, trib-une, vol-ume etc.

2. to fail, failure; to fix, fixture; to mix, mixture; joint, jointure; moist, moisture.

3. Habit is second nature. The horse is a noble creature. The vulture flew over us. Nothing venture, nothing have. He has a tincture of classics. He was a man of high stature and fine features. You must change your way of living for the future. They fled for a refuge to England. I have read the two volumes. Those sculptures were made by an artist of great talent.

SPECIAL TERMINATIONS

120. 1° *ain, eign, ief, eit*,—(like *en* or *in*, *if*, *it*): captain
(*capten* or *captin*).

- (*a*) 2. captain, chaplain—4. bargain.
- (*e*) 1. chieftain—3. certain.
- (*i*) 2. villain, mischief.
- (*o*) 2. foreign—4. forfeit.
- (*u*) 4. curtain, surfeit.
- (*ou*) fountain, mountain.

2° *ous*, like *us*: famous (*famus*).

- (*a*) 1. famous, heinous.
- (*e*) 1. grievous—2. jealous, zealous—3. nervous.
- (*i*) 1. pious—2. fibrous, nitrous.
- (*o*) 1. porous—2. pompous, monstrous.
- (*u*) 2. bulbous, wondrous.
- (*oi*) joyous.

Exercises.—1. for-eign, fa-mous, hei-nous, grie-vous, zeal-ous, etc.

2. fount, fountain; mount, mountain;—fame, famous; grief, grievous; zeal, zealous; fibre, fibrous; nitre, nitrous; pomp, pompous; bulb, bulbous; joy, joyous.

3. Pope was a famous English writer. Are all boys fond of mischief? He was a most pious and zealous priest. Please draw the curtains. The bargain was struck. Was he not once in the navy? He has a strong foreign accent. These are grievous news. Great Britain and Ireland form the British Islands. The mountain brought forth a mouse.

121. 1° *ean, eon, ion*, etc—(like *un*).

- (*a*) 1. pageant—2. fashion—4. sergeant.
- (*e*) 2. legion, region.
- (*i*) 2. pigeon.
- (*o*) 4. gorgeous.
- (*u*) 2. dungeon, luncheon, puncheon—3. cushion—4. surgeon,

2° *ian, ion*, etc.—(like *yun* etc.)

- (a) 1. savior—2. valiant, alien, bastion.
- (e) 1. genius—2. bestial, flexion, question.
- (i) 2. filial; indian, Christian, brilliant; billiards; minion, pinion, million; bilious.
- (o) 1. courtier—2. poniard, collier.
- (u) 1. union, junior—2. ruffian, scullion, onion—3. bullion.

Exercises.—1. pa-geant (*junt*), fas-hion (*flash-un*); legion (*le-jun*), sav-ior (*sav-yur*), un-ion (*un-yun*).

2. Union is strength. Jesus-Christ is our Saviour. To be or not to be, that is the question. I pity the slaves of fashion. You ought to send for a surgeon. What is your Christian name? He was long a sergeant in the army and a valiant soldier. The courtier was thrown in a dreary dungeon. He was a man of brilliant genius.

122. 1° *sure* like *shur*.

- (e) 2. censure, tensure, pressure.
- (i) 2. fissure.
- (o) 2. tonsure.

2° *sure, zure* like *zhur*.

- (a) 1. azure, rasure.
- (e) 1. leisure, seizure—2. measure, pleasure, treasure.
- (o) 1. closure.

3° *si, zi*, like *zh*, in *sier, zier, sion*.

- (a) 1. brazier, glazier, grazier.
- (i) 2. visier, vision.
- (o) osier, hozier.
- (u) fusion

Exercises.—1. cen-sure, ton-sure; a-zure, lei-sure, pleas-ure, treas-ure.

2. raze, rasure; seize, seizure; please, pleasure; close, closure.

3. Sweet is pleasure after pain. I do not dread the most rigid censure. I like the azure of a pure sky. The priest wears a tonsure. May I ask you for a few moments of your leisure? I feel the pressure of sorrow and want. Tell the glazier to come. The act of seeing is called the vision from a latin word. He that has found a true friend, has found a treasure. Measure your desires by your fortune, not your fortune by your desires.

123. *cial, cean; sion, cient, cious*—(like, *shal, shun, shunt*).

(a) 1. ancient, gracious, spacious—2. mansion, passion, transient, anxious.

(c) 1. species, special—2. pension, session, special, precious—3. version.

(i) 2. mission, vicious.

(o) 1. ocean, social—2. conscience, conscious—3. Russian, Prussian.

(u) 2. luscious.

Exercises.—1. an-cient, gra-cious; pas-sion, tran-sient, spe-cial, etc.

2. grace, gracious; space, spacious; price, precious; vice, vicious; Russia, Russian.

3. God save our gracious Queen! Time is the most precious of all things. Man is a conscious being. Do what you are asked for conscience sake. Have you been at the mission? Ceylon is an island of the Indian ocean. This is a very luscious fruit. Is the captain a Prussian or a Russian? I think he is a Prussian, for he speaks German. This ancient mansion is worth a special notice. A troubled conscience is like the ocean ruffled by a storm.

124. *tian, tion, tious*, (like *shun, shus*).

(a) 1. nation, ration, station, patience, patient—2. action, faction, fraction, traction, captious, factious—4. martial, partial—6. auction, caution, cautious.

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- (e) 2. gentian, mention—3. tertian.
 (i) 2. diction, fiction, friction.
 (o) 1. motion, notion, portion, quotient—2. option.
 (u) 2. unction, function, junction, nuptial.

Exercises.—1. nation, pa-tience, ac-tion, cap-tious, cau-tious, mo-tion, op-tion, nup-tial, etc.

2. Patience cures all evils. The house has been sold at auction. In ancient times they had a false notion of the motion of the earth. The answer was captious. A fraction means a part of a thing. The judge was ruled by a faction, and his sentence was most partial. Actions not words, show the real value of a man. If you are not patient by nature, you should be so by virtue.

125. *dom, hood, ship, ness.*

<i>dom</i> :	wisdom,	kingdom,	freedom.
<i>hood</i> :	manhood,	falsehood,	priesthood.
<i>ship</i> :	hardship,	lordship,	clerkship.
<i>ness</i> :	darkness,	deafness,	meakness.

Exercises.—1. wis-dom, man-hood, hard-ship, dark-ness, etc.

2. wise, wisdom ; free, freedom ; thrall, thralldom ; king, kingdom ; earl, earldom ; duke, dukedom—man, manhood ; boy, boyhood ; girl, girlhood—hard, hard-ship ; friend, friendship ; lord, lordship—base, baseness ; kind, kindness ; dull, dullness ; fresh, freshness : rash, rashness ; bright, brightness ; cool, coolness ; faint, faintness.

3. Our Father which art in heaven, thy kingdom come ! Darkness was on the face of the deep. The sun shone with great brightness. I come to visit the scenes of my childhood. I thank you very much for your kindness. Our people is fond of freedom. The freshness of the air and the greenness of grass filled my heart with joy.

126. *ful, some, less.*

<i>ful</i> :	grateful,	dreadful,	handful.
<i>some</i> :	gladsome,	irksome,	wholesome.
<i>less</i> :	blameless,	fearless,	reckless.

Exercises.—1. grate-ful, glad-some, blame-less etc.

2. grace, graceful ; pain, painful ; cheer, cheerful ; hope, hopeful ; use, useful ; skill, skilful ; art, artful ; care, careful ; law, lawful ; joy, joyful ; fruit, fruitful ; mourn, mournful — toil, toilsome ; lone, lonesome ; dark, darksome—name, nameless ; taste, tasteless ; sleep, sleepless ; speech, speechless ; rest, restless ; life, lifeless ; home, homeless ; end, endless ; help, helpless ; breath, breathless ; guilt, guiltless ; thought, thoughtless ; ground, groundless.

3. "The Lord, how fearful is His name ! I had a sleepless night. Be faithful to your word. Take a handful of these nuts, if you like them. The homeless girl was roaming through the streets, sad and heartless. Be careful not to trust him ; he is an artful rogue. The children cried by the darksome night. We were speechless with wonder. Here are the youthful and the old, the fearful and the bold.

127. *ling, ock, fold, teen, like, ward, etc.*

<i>ling</i> :	darling, duckling, gosling, foundling, nestling.
<i>ock</i> :	paddock, hillock, bullock.
<i>fold</i> :	threefold, fourfold.
<i>teen</i> :	thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen.
<i>like</i> :	Godlike, childlike, warlike.
<i>wise</i> :	likewise, nowise, crosswise, lengthwise.
<i>most</i> :	almost, utmost, hindmost, foremost.
<i>ward</i> :	outward, forward, wayward, windward.

Exercises.—1. duck, duckling ; goose, gosling ; hill, hillock ; bull, bullock ; park, paddock ; three, thirteen ; five, fifteen ; forth, forward—back, backward ; in, inward ; east, eastward ; north, northward ; west, westward ; home, homeward.

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(ou)

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We saw
staircase
My inks

2. The speaker spoke fifteen minutes. Have you seen the bull in the hillock? It is now almost dark. He walked backward and forward in his room. Lift up now thy eyes and look from the place where thou art, northward and southward, eastward and westward.

128. Compound words.

(a) lay-man, day-light, star-light, ware-house, ward-robe, land-lord.

(e) bee-hive, ear-ring, pen-knife, breast-pin, key stone, keep-sake.

(i) bride-groom, eye-brow, eye-sight, ink-stand, wind-mill.

(o) gold-smith, hoar-frost, moon-light, tooth-ache, watch-man.

(u) book-case, luke-warm.

(ou) plough-man.

Exercises.—4. Man : layman, postman, coachman, watchman, foreman, ploughman—light : daylight, starlight, gaslight, moonlight—side : inside, outside—thing : nothing, something—ache : headache, toothache—right : downright, upright—sight : insight, foresight, eyesight—case : bookcase, staircase—smith : goldsmith, tinsmith, blacksmith—yard : farmyard, vineyard.

2. Go outside ; I shall stay inside. We went to see the shipwreck at starlight. Please take this armchair. We saw a lighthouse on the seacoast. He fell down the staircase and broke his arm. The book is in my bedroom. My inkstand is on a shelf of the bookcase.



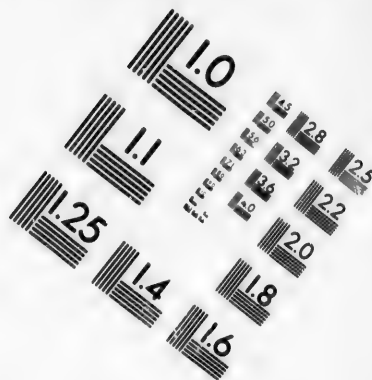
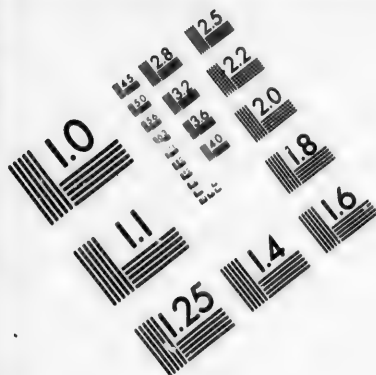
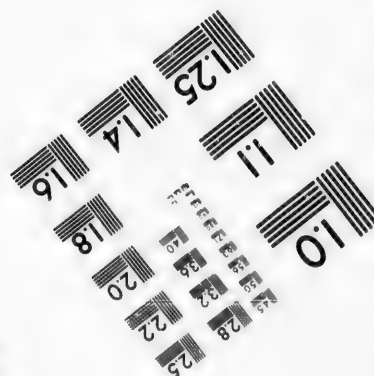
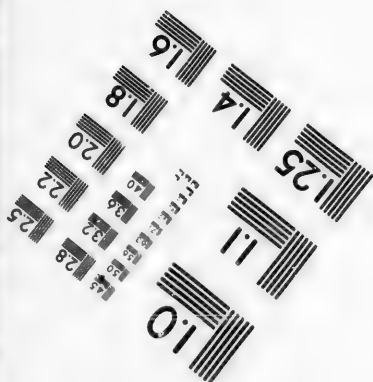
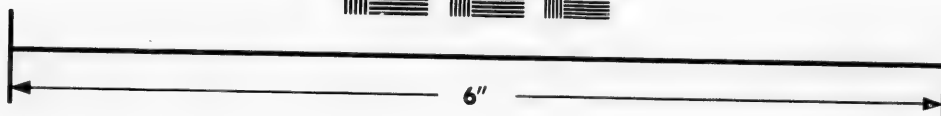
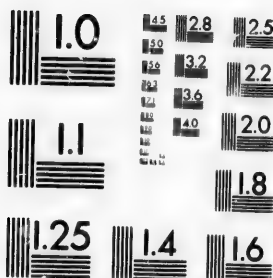


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SECTION II.

THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE

Regular sound of the vowel in the accented syllable.

129. Prefix *a*.

(*a*) 1. abase, abate, amaze, awake, away, astray, avail, afraid—2. alas, abash, adapt—3. aware—4. afar, alarm, apart—5. abaft, avast—6. award, abroad.

(*e*) 4. apiece, asleep, achieve—2. abet, amend, afresh, again, against, abreast—3. aver, avert.

(*i*) 1. abide, alike, alive, arise, aside—2. amid, amiss, abyss, adrift, amidst.

(*o*) 1. ago, abode, adore, atone—2. anon, adopt, aloft, across—3. aloof—4. adorn.

(*u*) 1. acute, amuse, anew—2. adult, above, among, amongst—3. ado.

(*oi, ou*) avoid—about, amount, arouse, around.

Exercises.—1. *Pronounce in syllables* : a-bate, a-maze, a-wake, a-way, a-stray etc.

2. way, away ; far, afar ; like, alike ; rise, arise ; loud, aloud ; lone, alone ; shore, ashore.

3. I am afraid. Lay this aside. Much ado about nothing ! It was a long time ago. The ship ran ashore. The boat was adrift. The boys come along the streets. Two men rode abreast. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Try, try again.

130. Prefixes *ab, ad*—(*ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, etc.*).

(*a*) 1. array, assay, assail, abstain, acclaim, arraign, acquaint—2. attack, attach, attract, advance—3. affair—appall, applaud, applause, assault.

(*e*) 1. adhere, appeal, appear, appease, aggrieve—2. accept, affect, append, arrest, assess, assent, attend, attest, address, attempt—3. affirm, assert, asperse.

(i) 1. apply, admire, advice, arrive, aspire, acquire, ascribe—2. admit, acquit, assist, abridge.

(o) 1. afford, approach—2. allot, accost, abscond, absolve—4. abhor, absorb, accord, assort.

(u) 1. abuse, abjure, accuse, adjure, allude, allure, assume, assure—2. annul, abrupt, adjust, adjudge, affront—3. approve—4. absurd, adjourn.

(oi, ou) alloy, annoy, appoint—allow, account, announce.

Exercises.—1. ar-ray, as-say, as-sail, abs-tain, acclaim, etc.

2. to join, adjoin; to prove, approve; to use, abuse; to judge, adjudge; to advise, advice.

3. Apply to the office. What course would you advise me to take? When a thing is done, advice comes too late. They appear as if they had known better days. There is much to admire, but more to censure in that book. Put that to my account. As affairs stand, you cannot avoid this. The town was taken by a wanton assault. The marmot absconds in winter.

131. Prefix *be*.

(a) 1. became, behave, betake, betray, bewail—2. began—3. beware—6. befall, because, besought.

(e) 1. beneath, bereave, believe, beseech, between, bequeath—2. beset, bedeck, bequest.

(i) betide, behind, benign, beguile—2. begin.

(o) 1. before, below, bestow, betroth—2. belong, beyond—3. bestrew, behoove.

(u) 1. bedew—2. begun, benumb, become.

Exercises.—1. be-came, be-have, be-take, be-tray, etc.

2. come, become; head, behead; side, besides; speak, bespeak; stir, bestir; hold, behold; moan, bemoan; get, beget; half, behalf.

3. to become, I became; to begin, I began, begun; to behold, I beheld; to beseech, I besought; to bereave, I bereft; to bespeak, I bespoke.

4. I believe in God. What has become of your friend ? I told you before. Vengeance belongs not to man. It is good to begin, but better to end well. Between two stools we came to the ground. When two ride the same horse, one must ride behind. Day now begins to break. He pleaded in my behalf. He was humble when he was poor ; he is now haughty because he is rich. Then Jesus came forth, and Pilate said : Behold the man !

132. Prefix *con*—(*col*, *com*, *cor*, *co*).

(a) 1. convey, contain, complain, constrain—2. command, compact, contract—3. compare.

(e) 1. cohere, compete, concede, convene, complete, conceal, conceit, compeer, conceive—2. compel, collect, condemn, confess, connect, consent, contend, content, correct, commence, compress, condense—3. confer, concern, converge, converse, confirm.

(i) 1. comply, combine, compile, confide, confine, comprise, conspire, contrive—2. commit, consist, convict, convince, conflict.

(o) 1. comport, compose, condole, console, convoke, control—4. conform.

(u) 1. commute, compute, confute, consume, conclude, —2. conduct, consult, corrupt, convulse—4. concur.

(oi, ou) convoy—compound, confound.

Exercises.—1. con-vey, con-tain, com-plain, etc.

2. complain, complaint ; constrain, constraint—contend, content ; compete, complete.

3. Sloth consumes faster than labor wears. By others' faults wise men correct their own. What do you complain of ? what is your complaint ? Put your passions under the control of reason. Silence gives consent. I will comply with what you ask of me. This is no concern of mine. Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse. He fell under the contempt of his party.

(a)
train
(e)
pens
(i)
(o)
—4.
(u)
disgus

133. Prefix *de*.

(a) 1. debase, debate, defame, degrade, deprave, derange; decay, delay, defray, detail, detain—2. decamp, decant, demand, detach, detract—3. declare, despair—4. debar, depart—6. default, defraud, debauch.

(e) 1. defeat, degree, de cease, deceive, decrease—2. defect, defend, depend, detest. depress, descend—3. defer, deter, desert, deserve.

(i) 1. defy, deny, decry, decide, defile, define, derive, design, desire, delight, decline, deprive, despise, describe—2. depict, desist.

(o) 1. denote, depose, devote, deplore, dethrone—2. despond.

(u) 1. demure, depute—2. deduct—4. demur.

(oi, ou) decoy, devoid, despoil, destroy—devour, devout, denounce.

Exercises.—1. de-base, de-fame, de-grade, etc.

2. defend, defence; deceive, deceit—throne, dethrone; spoil, despoil.

3. God defend the right! The heavens declare the glory of God. Each of us has his defects. Neither despise the poor nor envy the rich. This affair will admit of no delay. There was a long debate on the question. Always read with a design to lay your mind open to the truth. A faithful friend is a strong defence. You may depend on it.

134. Prefix *dis* or *di*.

(a) 1. dilate, disgrace, dismay, disdain, display, distrust—2. dispatch, distract—4. disarm, discard, discharge.

(e) 1. disease, discreet—2. dispel, direct, dissent, dispense—3. divert, discern.

(i) 1. divide, divine, disguise,—2. dismiss, distinct.

(o) 1. dispose, disclose, divorce, discourse—2. dissolve—4. distort.

(u) 1. dilute, diffuse, dispute — 2. divulge, discuss, disgust—4. disturb, disburse.

Exercises.—1. di-late, dis-grace, dismay, etc.

2. arm, disarm ; charge, discharge ; please, displease ; close, disclose ; use, disuse ; lodge, dislodge ; trust, distrust ; own, disown ; like, dislike ; join, disjoin ; mount, dismount ; claim, disclaim.

3. Faith in God disarms death of its terrors. The sun dispels the darkness of the earth. We shall not dispute about the matter. It is useless to discuss this question any longer. I dissent from you in this. The limbs lose their strength by disuse. The prince used to walk about the town in disguise. He disclaims all right to the crown. Justice discards friendship and kindred. He died in the discharge of his duty.

135. Prefix *ex*—*es*, *e*.

(*a*) 1. elate, erase, evade, escape, estate, exhale, exclaim, explain—2. elapse, exact, expand, extract—6. exalt, exhaust.

(*e*) 1. extreme, exceed, esteem—2. excel, expel, elect, erect, event, effect, excess, exempt, except, expect, extent, express, expense—3. exert, expert, emerge.

(*i*) 1. excise, excite, expire—2. exist, extinct, evince.

(*o*) 1. export, expose, explode, explore—4. escort, exhort, extort.

(*u*) 1. exude, excuse, exclude—2. exult, expunge.

(*ou*) espouse, expound.

Exercises.—1. e-late, es-cape, ex-claim, etc.

2. except, expect—exact, exalt, exult—change, exchange.

3. What can escape the eye of God ? We expect him to day by the express train. Pray, excuse me. Coming events cast a shadow before them. My father lived to the extent of his income. I will exert all my power in your behalf. He stood erect in the presence of the judges. My heart expands with joy. We lose a great deal by the exchange. I advise you to erase this sentence. Can you explain this to me ? I will purchase a

large estate. He will no doubt espouse your cause. I can do all you ask, except this.

136. Prefix *en, em*.

(a) 1. embrace, engage, engrave, enrage, enslave, entail,—2. enact, enhance,—3. embark, enlarge—5. enchant.

(e) 1. endear, entreat.

(i) 1. entice, entire, entwine—2. enlist, enrich.

(o) 1. enroll, enforce, engross, encroach—3. ensure—4. endorse:

(u) 1. endure, ensue.

(oi, ou) employ, enjoy, enjoin, embroil—endow.

Exercises.—1. em-brace, en-grave, en-slave, en-tail, &c.

2. force, enforce; rich, enrich; large, enlarge; sure, ensure; twine, entwine; bark, embark; joy, enjoy; balm, embalm; camp, encamp; trap, entrap; bank, embank; close, enclose; shrine, shrine.

3. I entreat you to assist me. Our joys are never entire. Our trade will enrich him. Could you engrave my name on this cane? He enjoys a large fortune. The judge will enforce the laws. Must I endure all this? A few kind words will greatly enhance the value of the gift. I am sorry to encroach on your time. The music will enchant you. I enclose a letter for your brother. What will ensue from all this?

137. Prefix *in, im*.

(a) 1. inhale, insane, invade, inflame, inlay—3. impair, insnare—5. ingraft—6. install, intrall.

(e) 1. impede, indeed, increase, impeach—2. impel, impend, infest, intend, intent, invent, invest, immense, intense, inspect, instead—3. inert, infer, insert, invert, immerse, infirm,

(i) 1. imply, imbibe, incite, indict, incline, inquire, inspire, inscribe—2. insist, infringe.

(o) 1. import, impose, implore, invoke—2. involve—3. improve, intrude—4. inform, indorse.

(u) 1. inure, immure, impute, induce, include—2. induct, insult, indulge, instruct—4. incur.

Exercises.—1. in-hale, im-pair, in-snare, &c.

2. lay, inlay; trust, intrust; pure, impure.

3. Study, that you may improve. The heat was intense. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The traders export and import goods. Can you inform me what has become of him? I shall inquire about it, and let you know. Nothing will induce me to do such a thing. We sat on the sea shore to inhale the fresh breeze. What do you intend to do?

138. Prefix *re*.

(a) 1. relate, relay, remain, retail, retain, refrain, restrain—2. relax, recant, relapse, retract—3. repair—4. regard, remark—5. remand—6. reward.

(e) 1. revere, replete, redeem, repeal, repeat, reveal, receive, retreat, release, relief, relieve, reprieve retrieve—2. repel, recess, regret, reject, repent, resent, redress, reflect, repress, respect, request, revenge—3. refer, reserve, reverse.

(i) 1. rely, reply, recite, refine, repine, reside, retire, reville, revise, revive, resign, require, recline, respire—2. remit, remiss, resist, restrict, rescind.

Exercises.—1. re-late, re-lay, re-main, etc.

2. gain, regain; pay, repay; pass, repass; call, recall; claim, reclaim; fresh, refresh; mind, remind; print, reprint—relieve, relief; receive, receipt; repass, repast; restrain, restraint.

3. Virtue is its own reward. I will remind you of your promise. You can rely on what he says. What can you reply? A wise man keeps his anger under restraint, I regret to say I cannot accept your offer. What

remains for me to do now? Repeat that word after me.
How long did he reside in this village? I am, with kind
regards, yours very truly.

139. Prefix *re* (continued).

(o) 1. remote, report, repose, revoke, revolt, restore,
reproach, recourse, resource—2. resolve, revolve—3.
remove, reproof, recruit—4. reform, resort, remorse.

(u) 1. rebuke, reduce, refute, repute, resume, recluse
—2. refund, result, repulse, retouch—4. recur, return.

(oi, ou) recoil, rejoice—renown, recount, redound, re-
sound, renounce, redoubt.

Exercises.—1. re-mote, re-port, re-pose, etc.

2. course, recourse; source, resource; new, renew;
touch, retouch.

3. Dust thou art and into dust thou shalt return. The
earth revolves round the sun. His renown filled the
whole world. This small sum was his last resource.
What then did he resolve to do? We heard remote
claps of thunder behind the mountain. We must remove
from this place. He was held in high repute amongst
the men of his party. What can you reproach him with?

140. Prefixes *se—sub, suc, suf, sup, sur, sus*.

(a) 1. survey, sustain—2. subtract, supplant—5. sur-
pass.

(e) 1. secede, severe, secrete, succeed—2. select, sub-
ject, success, suggest, suspect, suspend, suspense, suppre s
—3. superb, subvert.

(i) 1. supply, supine, sublime, suffice, surmise, sur-
vive, subside, surprise, subscribe—2. submit, subsist,
succint.

(o) 1. support, suppose.

(u) 1. secure, seduce, seclude, subdue—2. succumb,
(oi, ou) subjoin—surround,

Exercises.—1. sur-vey, se-cede, se-ver, etc.

2. succeed, success ; suspend, suspense.

3. Success in the world depends on prudence. You must submit to this. I will lend you a book of select pieces from the english poets. My labor will sustain me. What you suggest cannot be done. The eye will not support the light of the sun. I am monarch of all I survey. I am afraid he will not succeed. If the fever does not subside, his disease may prove fatal. I advise you to secure a berth on the boat at once.

141. Prefixes *for*, *fore*, *mis*.

(a) 1. forsake, forelay, mistake, mislay,—2. forbade, mishap—3. forbear, forswear—5. mischance—6. forewarn.

(e) 1. foresee, misdeed, mislead—2. forget, foretell, missend.

(i) 1. misguide—2. forbid, forgive, misprint.

(o) 1. forego, forebode, foreknow, misquote—4. forlorn.

(u) 1. misuse—2. forerun, misjudge, mistrust.

Exercises.—1. for-sake, fore-lay, mis-take, etc.

2. name, misname ; place, misplace ; state, misstate ; spell, misspell ; spend, misspend—cast, forecast ; show, foreshow.

3. I forbid, I forbade. I forget, he forgot. I mislay, she mislaid. To mislead ; I was misled. To forswear ; forsworn. To forgive, I forgave. To foresee, I foresaw ; foreseen. I mistake, I mistook.

4. Old men forget. People forgive as long as they love. There are many mistakes in your task. You misquote the text. You misuse this word. You misjudge me. Who could have foretold all this ? I have mislaid your letter. I had foreseen the result. To forewarn is to forearm.

142. Prefixes *per, pre, pro, post*.

(a) 1. partake, pervade, profane, persuade, prevail, proclaim—3. preare.

(e) 1. precede, proceed, perceive—2. propel, profess, project, protect, pretend, prevent, pretence, perplex, pretext—3. prefer, pervert, preserve.

(i) 1. precise, preside, provide, perspire, prescribe—2. permit, prefix, predict, persist.

(o) 1. promote, propose, provoke, postpone—2. prolong—3. peruse—4. perform.

(u) 1. presume, procure, produce, profuse, pursue, pursuit—2. product.

(ou) profound, propound, pronounce.

Exercises.—1. par-take, per-vade, pro-fane, per-suade, pre-vail, etc.

2. God may bless and protect you! I prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one. They profess much kindness for me. What could prevent your coming? Permit me to say that I think you are wrong. I persist in saying that I am right. Nothing could persuade him not to affront the danger. He pretends to know English; but he can hardly pronounce the small number of words that he knows.

143. Prefixes *o, ob, oc, of—trans, out, up, with*.

(a) 1. obey, obtain, ordain, translate, outlay, upbraid—2. transact, transplant—6. withdraw.

(e) 1. obscene, outleap—2. offend, offence, object, oppress, transgress—3. observe, transfer.

(i) 1. oblige, transpire, transcribe—2. omit, transfix, transmit, outlive, within.

(o) 1. oppose, transport, transpose, outgrow, withhold—2. upon—4. transform.

(u) 1. obtuse, obscure—2. obstruct, outrun—4. occur.

Exercises.—1. o-bèy, ob-tain, or-dain, trans-late, etc.
2. lay, outlay; draw, withdraw; fix, transfix; stand,

outstand, withstand ; bid, outbid ; hold, uphold, withhold ; out, without.

3. To outgrow ; outgrown. I withdraw ; I withdrew. I withhold ; I withheld. To withstand ; I withstood.

4. Stay within ; I shall go without. You are not my friend if you withhold from me the truth. I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence. Children, obey your parents. No cloud obscures the summer sky. He never went without money. Did you obtain what you wished ? Can you translate this sentence ? Did you observe what he did ? Darkness was upon the face of the deep.

144. Prefix *un*.

(a) 1. unsafe, unpaid, unveil—5. unmask—6. untaught.

(e) 1. unseen—2. unfed, unless, unwell—3. unheard.

(i) 1. unlike, untie—2. until, untwist.

(o) 1. unknown, unload—2. unlock—3. undo, untruth, uncouth.

(u) 2. unjust, undone—4. unhurt—(ou) unsound.

Exercises.—1. un-safe, un-paid, un-seen, un-like, etc.

2. true, untrue ; chaste, unchaste ; due, undue ; kind, unkind ; clean, unclean ; fit, unfit—armed, unarmed ; called, uncalled ; changed, unchanged ; asked, unasked ; tried, untried ; said, unsaid ; told, untold ; worn, unworn—to bend, unbend ; to fold, unfold ; to dress, undress ; to furl, unfurl ; to hang, unhang ; to wrap, unwrap.

3. Never tell an untruth. The letter was unpaid. My likeness is much unlike me. Undress and go to bed. I left nothing unsaid. The author of the poem remains unknown. It would be unjust to condemn me unheard. Unfurl the sail. Unload your gun before you lay it aside. Polish your manners and be not uncouth. The unknown is better than the ill-known.

145.

(a) 1. create, female, humane, arcade, parade, brigade, cascade, crusade, narrate, domain, maintain, campaign—2. cabal, canal, rattan, morass, finance, romance, perhaps—4. papa, mamma, cigar—6 pacha, athwart.

(e) 1. serene, sincere, supreme, blaspheme, lessee, trustee, career, veneer, genteel, brevier, cashier, frontier; valise, pelisse, police, caprice, marine, ravine, machine, fatigue, intrigue, antique—2. hotel, caress, foment, lament, molest, possess, neglect, myself, gazette, grotesque,—3. superb, dessert.

Exercises.—1. cre-ate, hu-mane, par-ade, crus-ade, ca-bal, ca-nal, pa-pa, mam-ma, se-rene, ma-rine, &c.

2. lease, lessee; trust, trustee—self: myself, himself, herself, itself,—self, selves: ourselves, themselves.

3. The storm was severe. I am worn out with fatigue. A sincere friend is a real treasure. There is a fine cascade in the forest. The campaign lasted four months. Present your bill to the cashier and he will give you your money. Make yourself at home. The longer we walked, the more we lost ourselves. The machine is in motion.

146.

(i) 1. july, unite, canine, saline, polite, baptize, mankind, chastize—2. fulfill, quadrille.

(o) 1. depot, jocose, morose, parole, patrol, although—2. o'clock—3. canoe, bamboo, baboon, buffoon, dragoon, harpoon, lampoon, raccoon, saloon.

(u) 1. manure, mature, salute—2. robust, enough—4. usurp.

(oi) purloin.

Exercises.—1. ju-ly, u-nite, ca-nine, po-lite, chas-tize, ca-noe, pa-trol, &c.

2. They came in july. I hope you will fulfill your promise. When will they baptize the child? The proper study of mankind is man. Patrols were walking

through the town all night. It is now two o'clock. Let them spread manure over their fields. The soldiers fired a salute in his honor. They were lucky enough to escape unhurt. The balloon is buoyant. Children should always be polite to each other.

SECTION III.

ACCENT VARIABLE.

147.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent on the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

absent,	to absent ;	cement,	to cement,
abstract,	to abstract ;	collect,	to collect,
accent,	to accent ;	comment,	to comment,
affix,	to affix ;	compound,	to compound,
augment,	to augment ;	concert,	to concert.

Exercise.—I was long absent. I shall absent myself in a few days.—Note the place of the accent, and accent the right syl-la-ble.—The english language compounds words with great ease. *Inkstand, bedroom, wind-mill* are compound words. Did you abstract from my desk the abstract which I made of the lecture? Buy some cement and cement the glass.—I was present at the concert. Who has taken upon himself to concert those measures?

148.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent on the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

conduct,	to conduct ;	contract,	to contract,
confine,	to confine ;	contrast,	to contrast,
conflict,	to conflict ;	converse,	to converse,
consort,	to consort ;	convert,	to convert,
contest,	to contest ;	convict,	to convict.

Exercise.—His conduct has been so bad, that unless he conducts himself better, he cannot remain in school. —Contract good habits at once. We must fulfill the terms of our contract. —Their accounts of the conflict conflict with each other. —He intends to contest the result of the late contest. —When I contrast them, I am surprised at the contrast. —He has been a convert for the last five years. Prayer will convert him better than speeches.

149.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent on the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

convoy,	to convoy ;	essay,	to essay,
desert,	to desert ;	exile,	to exile,
discount,	to discount ;	export,	to export,
entrance,	to entrance ;	extract,	to extract,
escort,	to escort ;	ferment,	to ferment.

Exercise.—A convoy of war vessels was sent to convey the king home. I beseech you not to desert me in this wild desert. The escort was not strong enough to escort the princess. This large firm exports a great part of the exports of the country. I will not discount this bill unless with a large discount. I have made some extracts from that book, but I shall extract this passage more. Subdue and cool the ferment of desire. The new beer ferments in the cask.

150.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent in the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

frequent, to frequent;	insult, to insult,
import, to import;	object, to object,
incense, to incense;	perfume, to perfume,
increase, to increase;	permit, to permit,
inlay, to inlay;	prefix, to prefix.

Exercise.—I paid him frequent visits. Tell me whom you frequent, and I will tell you who you are. Our imports exceed our exports. We import tea, sugar, silks, &c.; we export grain, meat, timber, &c. The incense of flatters must offend and incense the wise and good. My increase is taken to increase your wealth. Why did he insult me? I shall avenge the insult. My object is to object to the proposed measure. Perfume the room with rich perfume.

151.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent on the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

premise, to premise;	progress, to progress,
prelude, to prelude;	project, to project,
presage, to presage;	protest, to protest,
present, to present;	rebel, to rebel,
produce, to produce;	record, to record.

Exercise.—We heard their shouts, presage of triumph. Fogs rising from a river by some autumn morning presage a fine day. I cannot, at present, present you in person with the present I hereby send.—You need not produce a better sample of the produce of the country. If that

project fail, I will project an other. Should they rebel against the law, they must expect the fate of rebels. I protest again your action. I will record your protest and send you a copy of the record.

152.

The following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, take the accent on the first syllable.

When they are used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable.

refuse,	to refuse ;	torment,	to torment,
retail,	to retail ;	transfer,	to transfer,
subject,	to subject ;	transport,	to transport,
surname,	to surname ;	undress,	to undress,
survey,	to survey.		

Exercise.—The very dogs refuse to eat the refuse you offered to him. I buy at retail. We do not retail our goods. His remarks on that subject may subject him to a great amount of trouble. They had to put away the former survey and to survey the whole land anew. I have just now made a transfer of my goods, so that I cannot transfer them to you. A very large transport was required to transport all the troops across the sea.

153.

In the following words, the first word of each pair has the accent on the first syllable ; the second word has the accent on the second syllable.

August, <i>a month,</i>	august, <i>great, majestic.</i>
Compact, <i>agreement,</i>	compact, <i>firm, solid.</i>
Conjure, <i>the act of a conjurer.</i>	conjure, <i>to entreat earnestly.</i>
Desert, <i>a wilderness,</i>	desert, <i>merit.</i>
Gallant, <i>brave,</i>	gallant, <i>attentive to ladies.</i>
Minute, <i>a portion of time,</i>	minute, <i>small, diminished.</i>
Supine, <i>a verbal noun,</i>	supine, <i>indolent.</i>

Exercise:—It was in august that our august monarch died. Stone, iron and wood are compact bodies. The laws of nations depend on compacts, treaties, leagues, &c. I conjure you, do not attempt to conjure by such means. He is the noblest man who is the son of his own deserts. He wandered for a long time in wild deserts. The gallant soldier was very gallant in his manners last night. A minute is a very minute portion of time, yet a minute a day is seven hours a year.

154.

The ordinary place of the accent is sometimes changed by a contrast in sense, or to express opposition of thought.

(Note the mark of the accent.)

Exercise.—Bear and for'bear was his motto. It is more easy to give than to for'give. He must in'crease, but I must de'crease. We neither de'crease nor in'crease. Think of what is done, and what is left un'done. He that des'cends is also the same that as'cends. I did not say a new ad'dition but a new ed'ition. I said that she will sus'pect the truth of the story, not that she will expect it. I do not mean the de'cease, but the dis'ease of my friend.

SECTION IV.

EXERCISES ON CONSONANTS.

155. *b, c, g, h, gh* silent.

- b* silent: cox comb, benumb, redoubt.
- c* silent: sceptre, victuals (vittals) indict (indite),
- g* silent: ensign, foreign, campaign.
- h* silent: humor, honest, isthmus, asthma.
- gh* silent: alight, neighbor, daughter, although.

Exercises.—1. debtor, doubtful, climbing, plumber—
2. science, scissors, descend, rescind, obscene,—3. assign,
benign, condign, consign, design, malign, arraign,
champaign—4. honor, heiress, humble, rhubarb—
5. haughty, naughty, mighty; slaughter; affright, de-
light, twilight, fortnight; lightning, thoughtful, plough-
man.

6. An honest man is able to speak for himself. He was arraigned after the campaign. Victuals become dearer. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a king on his knees. Where are the scissors? His neighbors ran to his help. He had two sons and five daughters. The plumber was climbing the roof when the cold benumbed his limbs. It is the thunder that frights, but the lightning that smites.

156. *k, l, n, p, r, s, w, t* silent.

- k* silent: knuckle, knapsack.
- l* silent: almond, psalmist, embalm.
- n* silent: solemn, column, condemn.
- p* silent: empty, exempt; psalter.
- r* silent in *woorsted* (woosted); *s* silent in *island*.
- t* silent: often, nestle, chestnut, mortgage.
- w* silent: answer, wrestle, wretched, wrinkle.

Exercises.—1. knighthood, knowledge, unknown.—
2. falcon, palmer, behalf—3. autumn, condemn, lime-
kiln—4. psalm, psalmist, psalter, symptom, attempt,
contempt, receipt—5. soften, chasten, christen, fasten,
listen, hasten, moisten; bristle, thistle, whistle, castle,
bustle.

6. No tree bears fruit in autumn unless it blossoms in spring. He spoke in a solemn tone. I will give my sceptre for a palmer's walking staff. The baker kneaded his dough. All that glistens is not gold. A horse chestnut is not the same as a chestnut horse. My letter was not answered. A good life keeps off wrinkles. Before you

attempt, see what you can perform. Better a small fish than an empty dish.

157. *g* hard, *g* soft.

1. *g* hard : gelding, gibber, auger, target, pugging.
2. *g* soft : giant, gypsum, ginger, magic, judgment.

Exercises.—1. gibbous, gibcat, giddy, gimlet, girdle, gizzard—eager, meager, tiger, auger, angle, finger, linger, monger, hunger; anguish, languish, sanguine, language, long, longer, longest; strong, stronger; young, younger—dig, digging; big, bigger; dog, dogged; rag, ragged; drug, druggist; rigging, waggish, sluggish; fog, foggy.

2. gender, genius, gentry, gibbet—angel, danger, stranger, manger, ginger, margin, virgin, digit, logic, wager, wages, tragic, frigid; burgess, surgeon, gorgeous, tangent, lodgment, &c.

3. A wise man changes his mind; a fool never will. The child Jesus was laid in a manger. Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry. The surgeon sewed up the wound. The youngest child was seven years old. We have ten fingers and ten toes. The white bear is a large shaggy beast. The weather was dull and foggy. Some birds are not bigger than a big bee. What would you suggest?

158. *n*, *ng*.

1. *ng* natural sound : singer (sing-er).
sing, singing; ring, ringer; long, longing,
2. *n* like *ng* before *g* : finger (fing-ger).
anger, languor, single, congress, languish.
3. *n* like *ng* before *k* or *c* : ankle (ang-kle).
anchor, uncle, blanket, function, vanquish.

Exercises.—1. finger, linger, monger, hunger; jungle, mangle, tangle; angry, hungry; anguish, language—2.

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banker, canker, hanker ; donkey, monkey, rancor ;
rankle, sprinkle, wrinkle ; anxious, function, concord,
concur, concourse—3. ringer, finger, ; singer, linger ;
longing, longer, monger.

4. He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty.
An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes. He
was anxious about the future. He was thinking about
his functions. In winter, wolves grow very hungry and
fierce. My uncle was angry. His ankle was broken.
The park is ringing with the birds that are singing. The
singer put a finger on his lips.

159. s.

s, hissing sound : basis, mason, decease, diffuse.
s, like z : ladies, music, oppose, misuse.
s, like zh : rasure, closure, pleasure.
s, like sh : sugar, issue, assure.

Exercises.—1. basis, crisis, thesis ; bases, gases, cru-
sade, sausage, nuisance ; promise, purchase, purpose ;
decrease, increase, release, obese, precise, jocose, moro-
se, profuse—2. races, changes ; rosy, resin, risen, miser,
nasal, visit, closet, prison, dismal, crimson—usurp, de-
sert, deserve, desire ; preside, presume, preserve ; resent,
reside, resort, result, resume, resolve, resound ; arise,
amuse, accuse, depose, excise, expose, infuse, oppose,
peruse, surmise, dispose, appease—3. leisure, measure,
treasure—4. assure, censure, fissure, insure, pressure,
tensure.

5. Sell not virtue to purchase wealth. Let us deserve
success if we cannot achieve it. Promise little and do
much. This is now the question at issue. The basis of
public credit is good faith. I will do my best, I assure
you. Be always at leisure to do good. Health is a great
treasure. Censure is a tax that we must pay to the
public.

160. *c, x.*

c, soft : city, census, cigar, decide.
c, like *z* : discern, suffice.
x, like *ks* : excel, exceed, expound, exile.
x, like *zs* : exist, exalt, exhort.

Exercises.—1. cider, civil, civic, cinder, circle, circus, citron. certain, circuit, cistern, cipher, cypress—apace, accede, ascend, adduce, deface, deduce, efface, entice, incite, induce, recede, recess, recite, reduce, secede, seduce, conceal, concede, concern, precede, precise, produce, sincere, rejoice, succinct—2. except, excise, excite, exclude, excuse, excess—3. exempt, exert, exult.

4. I am certain he will come. Who shall decide between us? We can discern good and evil, virtue and vice. The cistern is empty. Study exerts the mind. Heat expands metals. His foul attacks exhaust my patience. Thou art an exile and must not stay. I accept all your presents, except this. Our hearts exult with joy. To recount your works, o Lord, what words or tongue of seraph can suffice?

161. *ch, gh, ph.*

ch, like *k* : chorus, echo, epoch.
gh, like *f* : laughter, roughness, enough.
ph, like *f* : physic, zephyr, seraph.
ph, like *v* : Stephen, nephew.
ph, like *p* : diphthong, naphta.

Exercises.—1. chaos, anchor, chemist, paschal, choler, chronic, schedule, schooner, school, scholar; Christ, Christian, Christmas—2. laugh, laughter; rough, roughness; tough, toughen; draught, draughtsman—3. phalanx, phantom, pheasant: siphon, orphan, camphor, sulphur; trophy, dolphin, hyphen, pamphlet; prophet, blaspheme, triumph.

4. One trade is enough for one man. The prelate blessed the paschal candle. The ship is at anchor. My

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nephew's name is Stephen. Springs of naphtha are found in many countries. The flesh of the pheasant is valued as food. Strange phantoms were rising as the mists arose. A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound.

— —

162. *th*.

th hard : thunder, anthem, zenith.
th soft : either, father, whether.

Exercises.—1. thesis, thimble, thirsty, thistle, thicket, thursday, thorough, thousand ; — ether, ethics, pathos, panther, method, author ; he praiseth, he loveth ; Corinth.

2. father, gather, fathom, farthing, feather, leather, weather, whether, hither, thither, wither, worthy ; other, mother, brother, clothier, northern, southern, brethren ; far, farther, further, the furthest ; beneath, other, another.

3. I think we shall have thunder. Whither are you going ? The bird sleeps in its nest with its head beneath its wings. The fairest rose will wither at last. I shall now read the works of another author. The anthem was given again. If weather permits, the vessel will arrive in port. He that loveth well, will chastise well. The father, mother and brother were there. There were three hundred thousands soldiers in the field.

— —

163. *ed* final.

ed like *d* : opened, answered, hallowed.
ed like *t* : noticed, banished, trafficked.

Exercises.—1. I favored ; he threatened ; she was honored ; we measured ; they borrowed ; I pardoned ; they quarrelled ; she argued ; we ordered—soft, soften, softened ; color, colored ; iron, ironed ; feather, feathered ; water, watered ; murder, murdered ; poison, poisoned.

2. I silenced ; he triumphed ; they lavished ; she was cherished ; we promised ; they purchased ; they trespassed ; they were sentenced—notice, noticed ; silence, silenced ; license, licensed ; promise, promised.

3. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name ! I hastened homeward. They answered nothing. A good thing lost is valued most. Our work will soon be finished. He loitered away his time in the most idle manner. Never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised. The horse is harnessed and the carriage ready. If you are not a good boy, you will be punished. He had wandered two days in the desert. A good mother is dearly cherished by all her children.

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PART THE THIRD.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

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PART THE THIRD

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

SECTION I.

THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Regular sound of the vowel in the accented syllable.

164. Grammatical terminations.

- es* : oranges, promises, sentences.
- er* : narrower, happier, handsomer.
- est* : narrowest, happiest, handsomest.
- eth* : twentieth, thirtieth, fiftieth.

Exercises.—1. *Pronounce in syllables* : or-ang-es, nar-row-er, twen-ti-eth ; pro-mis-es, hap-pi-er, hap-pi-est, thir-ti-eth, etc.

2. language, languages ; science, sciences ; pretty, prettier, the prettiest ; purpose, purposes ; heavy, heavier, the heaviest ; four, forty, the fortieth ; sixty, the sixtieth ; witness, witnesses ; common, commoner, commonest ; early, earlier, the earliest.

3. Our father, forgive us our trespasses. Iron is heavy, lead is heavier, gold is the heaviest. Famine had made dreadful ravages in the country.

165. Grammatical terminations.

- ed* : talented, visited, forwarded.
- es* : he silences, he perishes.
- est* : thou reasonest, thou answerest.
- eth* : he entereth, he believeth.
- ing* : traveling, carrying, following.

Exercises.—1. tal-ent-ed, si-len-ces, rea-son-est, en-ter-eth; tra-vel-ing.

2. to edit, edited, he edited; merit, merited; to perish, he perishes, thou perishest; to labor, laboring; to offer, offering; to profit, he profited; patent, patented; to quarrel, thou quarrellest; to listen, listening; comfort, comforted; to flatter, flattering; to glitter, glittering; to travel, he traveleth; to promise, he promises.

3. Plato, thou reasonest well. We were never tired of listening. The vintage promises well. Health and plenty cheer the laboring swain. Parcels are forwarded free of cost. He is a very talented man. We increase our wealth by lessening our desires. She was weeping for her child and would not be comforted.

166. *y* final short

(a) 1. papacy, bravery—2. agony, amity, amnesty, ancestry, balcony, battery, calumny, cavalry, cavity, canopy, charity, family, faculty, fallacy, factory, gallery, galaxy, granary, majesty, salary, tapestry, tragedy—4. harmony, larceny, pharmacy—5. chancery—6. falsity, autopsy.

(e) 1. scenery, plenary—2. every, enemy, energy, embassy, century, deputy, destiny, felony, heresy, legacy, memory, melody, remedy, tendency, clemency—3. mercury, perjury.

Exercises.—1. pa-pa-cy, bra-ver-y, ag-o-ny, am-i-ty, am-nes-ty, an-ces-try, sce-ner-y, ple-na-ry, ev-er-y, en-me, en-er-gy, etc.

2. agent, agency; vacant, vacancy; baker, bakery; draper, drapery; decent, decency; regent, regency; frequent, frequency; fervent, fervency;—chaste, chastity; scarce, scarcity; false, falsity; chemist, chemistry; pedant, pedantry; peasant, peasantry; prelate, prelacy; penal, penalty; certain, certainty; seven, seventy.

3. Every man is mortal. A hundred years make a century. Charity begins at home. The remedy is worse

(a) 2
falsify

than the disease. The coin most current among mankind is flattery. Chemistry is a modern science. Never quit certainty for hope. The country expects every man to do his duty. Peace to his memory ! The whole family gathered round the fire-side.

167. *y* final (*continued*).

- (i) 1. irony, ivory, diary, piety, library, primary—2. infamy, industry, dignity, dynasty, history, liberty, litany, liturgy, ministry, misery, mystery, trinity, victory.
 (o) 1. rosary, notary, votary—2. colony, comedy, contrary, novelty, policy, poverty, prodigy, quality, quantity.
 (u) 1. unity, usury, lunary, mutiny—2. currency, custody, luxury, summary, company—4. urgency, nursery, courtesy.
 (oi, ou) loyalty, boundary.

Exercises.—1. i-ro-ny, i-vo-ry, di-a-ry, pi-e-ty, li-bra-ry, etc.

2. bigot, bigotry ; infant, infancy ; pirate, piracy ; injure, injury ; pure, purity ; forge, forgery ; court, courtesy ; nurse, nursery ; honest, honesty ; modest, modesty ; constant, constancy ; robber, robbery ; proper, property ; fluent, fluency ; cruel, cruelty ; royal, royalty ; curate, curacy ; private, privacy ; grocer, grocery ; burglar, burglary—body, nobody, somebody,

3. Honesty is the best policy. Fear nothing but infamy ; dare anything but injury. Speak seldom of yourself, and always with modesty. Industry keeps the mind clear, and the body healthful. You must avoid bad company. The thief was taken into custody. Excuse the liberty I take. Care more of quality than quantity.

168. *y* final long.

- (a) 2. amplify, pacify, satisfy, gratify, sanctify—6. falsify.

(e) 1. deify—2. edify, verify, petrify, rectify, specify, terrify, testify—3. certify.

(i) 2. vivify, liquefy, signify, simplify, typify.

(o) 1. codify, notify, glorify—2. occupy, modify, qualify—3. crucify—4. fortify, mortify.

(u) 1. purify, putrefy, stupefy—2. justify, nullify, multiply.

Exercises.—1. am-*pli*-fy, *pac-i*-fy, *ver-i*-fy etc.

2. just, justify; pure, purify; rare, rarefy; false, falsify; code, codify; glory, glorify; cross, crucify.

3. I certify, he certified;—to verify, he verifies; to multiply, he multiplied.

4. And Mary said: My soul doth magnify the Lord. What does all this signify? He still occupies the same house. Traveling serves to rectify many errors. When the chief priests saw him, they cried out, saying: Crucify him! crucify him! Wealth cannot satisfy a man who cannot satisfy himself with what he has. His father was highly satisfied with his success. Old men deify prudence. Tyrants are never at a loss to justify what they do.

169. *al, el.*

(a) 2. animal, actual, annual, admiral, capital, manual, natural, gradual, classical, practical, parallel—4. arsenal, cardinal, carnival—5. pastoral.

(e) 1. genial, menial—2. decimal, federal, general, medical, several, pedestal, sentinel, temporal, clerical—3. vertical.

(i) 2. interval, infidel, liberal, literal, mineral, principal, citadel.

(o) 2 conical, hospital, prodigal—4. ordinal, corporal.

(u) 1. usual, mutual, funeral, numeral—2. punctual.

Exercises.—1. an-i-mal, ac-tu-al, an-nu-al, ge-ne-ral, de-ci-mal, &c.

2. nature, natural; person, personal; doctrine, doctrinal; mine, mineral; crime, criminal; bury, burial;

logics, logical ; optics, optical ; classics, classical ; music, musical.

3. The lion has been called the king of animals. The general was present at the funeral and burial. The citadel was taken by surprise, as the sentinel had left his post. London, the capital of England, contains a great many hospitals. The law, not the judge, condemns the criminal. The colonel's house was a perfect arsenal.

170. *ble, cle, ple.*

(a) 1. capable—2. affable, parable, manacle, palpable, tractable, canticle, fallible—4. passable—5. article, particle—6. audible, laudable.

(e) 1. vehicle, feasible—2. edible, legible, credible, sensible, terrible, spectacle.

(i) 1. icicle, liable, pliable—2. miracle, visible, pinnacle, syllable, principle.

(o) 1. portable—2. oracle, obstacle, horrible, possible, probable—3. crucible.

(u) 1. durable, mutable, cuticle, tubercle—2. culpable, multiple, constable.

Exercises.—ca-pa-ble, af-fa-ble, par-a-ble, man-a-cle, &c., &c.

2. tame, tamable ; blame, blamable ; to pay, payable ; taste, tastable ; change, changeable ; peace, peaceable ; to teach, teachable ; sale, salable ; tax, taxable ; to laugh, laughable ; force, forcible ; cure, curable ; tune, tunable ; to suit, suitable ; to move, movable ; principal, principle.

3. We are studying words of three syllables. I must buy a pair of spectacles. How much does the article cost ? They are peaceable sort of people. The constables secured the thief's hands with manacles. Good heaven ! how horrible ! Sensible men show their sense by saying much in a few words. Every thing in this visible world is mutable.

171. *ant, ent.*

(a) 1. radiant—2. adjutant, arrogant, accident, affluent, aliment, sacrament—4. parliament.

(e) 1. lenient, vehement—2. elegant, elephant, emigrant, element, eminent, evident, eloquent, reprimand, detriment, negligent, penitent, president, prevalent, reverend, resident, regiment, testament—3. permanent, firmament.

(i) 2. ignorant, diligent, dividend, indolent, innocent, insolent, impotent, impudent, incident, imminent, implement, ligament.

(o) 2. competent, compliment, consonant, continent, document, monument, prominent, protestant—4. ornament, cormorant, corpulent.

(u) 2. supplement, covenant, nourishment.

Exercises.—1. ra-di-ant, ad-ju-tant, ar-ro-gant, le-ni-ent, el-e-gant, &c.

2. to differ, different; to confide, confident; to converse, conversant; to banish, banishment; to punish, punishment; battle, battlement; to govern, government; to chastise, chastisement; merry, merriment; to settle, settlement.

3. Look to use before ornament. It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age. Give my compliments to your father. Be mindful of things past and provident of things to come. Edmund Burke was a most eloquent writer, A consonant is a letter that cannot be sounded without the help of a vowel.

172. *ance, ence.*

(a) 1. variance—2. arrogance, abstinence.

(e) 1. eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, negligence, penitence, reference, preference, residence, temperance, recompense—3. circumstance.

(i) 1. violence—2. ignorance, influence, innocence, insolence, diligence, dissonance,

- (o) 2. opulence, confidence, conference, consequence—
4. ordinance.
(ou) countenance.

Exercises.—1. va-ri-ance, ar-ro-gance, el-o-quence, em-i-nence, vi-o-lence, &c.

2. to vary, variance; to refer, reference; to confer, conference; to suffer, sufferance; to prefer, preference; to excel, excellent, excellence; to provide, provident, providence; to revere, reverend, reverence; eloquent, eloquence; to maintain, maintenance; diligent, diligence; evident, evidence.

3. Temperance is the best doctor. Indolence is the rust of the mind. Of what consequence is that to you? A smile beamed over his countenance. Diligence is the mistress of success. Vanity, pride and arrogance are the attendants of ignorance. No hope nor fear should influence you to do evil. Sincere friendship is the excellence of human nature. Eminence is the title of honor belonging to cardinals.

173. *ar, er, or.*

(a) 1. laborer—2. ancestor, calendar, mariner, batchelor, barrister, character, passenger—4. carpenter, har-binger—5. chancellor.

(e) 1. meteor—2. editor, emperor, metaphor, messenger, regular, secular, senator.

(i) 2. minister, vinegar, similar, titular, visitor, singular.

(o) 2. ocular, orator, coroner, popular, monitor, provender.

(u) 1. cucumber, usurer—2. muscular, governor.

Exercises.—1. la-bo-rer, an-ces-tor, ed-i-tor, vi-sit-or.

2. office, officer; treas-nre, treasurer; custom, customer; flatter, flatterer; to suffer, sufferer; travel, traveler; prison, prisoner; widow, widower; to borrow, borrower; garden, gardener; village, villager; to govern, governor; marine, mariner; loiter, loiterer,

3. My brother is a barrister. The swallow is the harbinger of spring. Be neither a borrower nor a lender. The captain was made a prisoner. I am no orator, but a plain blunt man. He was a person of great character. The lord-chancellor is the speaker of the house of lords. The prime-minister did not appear in the house to day. He was an officer in the army. The principal function of the coroner is to hold inquest on the bodies of persons who are killed or kill themselves.

174. *ism, ist.*

(a) 1. paganism, fatalist—2. aphorism, anglicism, gallicism, catechism, paroxysm; casuist, satirist, dramatist, calvinist, methodist—4. barbarism.

(e) 1. egotism—2. heroism, exorcism, despotism, mechanism.

(i) 2. criticism, witticism, mysticism, syllogism, spiritism.

(o) 2. solecism, oculist, novelist—3. rheumatism—4. organist.

(u) 1. eucharist—2. journalist.

Exercises.—1. pa-ga-nism, fa-tal-ist; aph-o-rism, sol-e-cism, &c.

2. pagan, paganism; fatal, fatalism, fatalist; drama, dramatist; Calvin, calvinism, calvinist; hero, heroism; magnet, magnetism; critic, criticism; spirit, spiritism; organ, organism; wit, witty, witticism; botany, botanist; vulgar, vulgarism.

3. An aphorism is a precept or principle given in a few words. Calvinism is a protestant sect named after Calvin. The Blessed Eucharist is also called the sacrament of the altar. Several exorcisms are made when baptism is conferred.

175. *ous*.

(a) 1. various, dangerous—2. fabulous—4. arduous, barbarous, marvellous.

(e) 1. devious, serious, tedious, previous—2. envious, emulous, generous, perilous, credulous, querulous, treacherous.

(i) 1. riotous—2. hideous, piteous, impious, infamous, frivolous, chivalrous.

(o) 1. odious, odorous, copious—2. obvious, ominous, ponderous, populous.

(u) 1. curious, dubious, numerous, spurious, studious—2. sumptuous.

Exercises.—1. va-ri-ous, dan-ger-ous, fab-u-lous, gen-e-rous, &c.

2. danger, dangerous; scandal, scandalous; venom, venomous; rigor, rigorous; vigor, vigorous; villain, villainous; mischief, mischievous; covet, covetous; humor, humorous; ruin, ruinous; fable, fabulous; scruple, scrupulous; glory, glorious; duty, duteous; fury, furious; plenty, plenteous; bounty, bounteous; beauty, beauteous.

3. London is a very populous city. A mag-pie is a mischievous bird. A flatterer is a most dangerous enemy. The persons present were not very numerous. Credulous men are the prey of crafty ones. Few are so generous as to praise without making some draw back.

176. *age, ege, ate*—(a like e short).

(a) 2. average, accurate, adequate, advocate, aggregate, aspirate, sacrilege.

(e) 2. beverage, delegate, delicate, desolate, desperate, estimate, separate, temperate.

(i) 2. intimate, intricate, situate, privilege.

(o) 1. foliage—2. obdurate, obstinate, moderate, chocolate, profligate, proximate—4. fortunate.

(u) 1. duplicate—2. ultimate, cozenage.

Exercises.—1. av-er-age, bev-er-age, ac-cu-rate, deli-cate, mod-er-ate, &c.

2. parent, parentage; person, personage; pilgrim, pilgrimage; carbon, carbonate; fluor, fluorate; passion, passionate; pasture, pasturage.

3. Ignorant men are the most obstinate. His health is delicate. We had an elegant house situate in a fine country. He is my intimate friend. All around was one desolate waste. A case of this intricate nature can by no means be so soon judged. Our maple-tree has a rich foliage. He was disguised in a false personage.

177. ate (a long).

(a) 1. alienate—2. abdicate, agitate, animate, aggravate, abrogate, calculate, candidate, fascinate, graduate, magistrate, masticate.

(e) 1. deviate, mediate—2. celebrate, decorate, dedicate, delegate, devastate, educate, elevate, emigrate, enervate, generate, meditate, penetrate, regulate, renovate, reprobate, separate, venerate, ventilate—3. perpetrate, terminate, circulate.

(i) 1. violate—2. imitate, immolate, implicate, indicate, irritate, invoke, liberate, stimulate.

(o) 2. conjugate, consecrate, operate, tolerate 3. nominate.

(u) 1. fumigate, mutilate—2. cultivate, suffocate, surrogate.

Exercises.—1. al-ien-ate, ag-i-tate, grad-u-ate, im-i-tate, &c.

2. to advocate, advocate; to aspire, aspire; to delegate, delegate; to desolate, desolate; to intimate, intimate; to separate, separate; to moderate, moderate; to graduate, graduate; to situate, situate.

3. Calculate well before you resolve. The soul animates the body. I could not advocate such a cause. He was a learned and able advocate. The fields are desolate. A dreadful flood desolates the fields. Moderate

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your desires ; your wants will be few. If your desires are moderate, your wants will be few. When the *h* is aspirate in english, you must aspirate it strongly.

178. *ice, ile, ine, ite*—(*i* short).

(*a*) 1. favorite—2. avarice, maritime, masculine, adjective, narrative—4. artifice, armistice—6. talkative.

(*e*) 1. edifice, benefice, dentifrice, precipice, prejudice, feminine, genuine, medecine, exquisite, definite, requisite, negative, relative—3. mercantile, versatile, perquisite.

(*i*) 2. licorice, synonyme, libertine, discipline, hypocrite, infinite.

(*o*) 2. domicile, opposite, positive.

(*u*) 1. juvenile, puerile, fugitive, lucrative, nutritive—2. substantive.

Exercises.—1. fa-vor-ite, av-a-rice, mar-i-time, adjective, &c.

2. favor, favorite ; hero, heroine ; define, definite ; coward, cowardice.

3. Usury is the daughter of avarice. There is no medicine against death. The school is opposite our house. A libertine's life is the reverse of a life of liberty. There are three genders in english : the masculine, the feminine and the neuter. Take care not to go to the brink of vice, lest you go down the precipice. He is a relative of mine. Positive men are most often in error. An adjective is a word added to a noun or substantive to express quality.

179. *ice, ide, ile, ize*—(*i* long).

(*a*) 2. sacrifice, parricide, camomile, pantomine, valentine, advertise, paradise, analyse, aggrandize, tantalize, appetite, parasite, satellite.

(*e*) 1. equalize, realize—2. regicide, reconcile, exer-

cise, enterprize, recognize, temporize—3. serpentine, merchandize, circumcise.

(i) 1. idolize, tyrannize—2. criticise, stigmatize, sympathise, symbolize.

(o) 2. homicide, crocodile, compromise, colonize, proselyte—3. scrutinize.

(u) 1. suicide, neutralize—2. pulverize.

Exercises.—1. sac-ri-fice, par-ri-cide; re-a-lize, rec-og-nize, &c.

2. real, to realize; legal, to legalize; civil, to civilize; moral, to moralize; scandal, to scandalize; solemn, to solemnize; author, to authorize; dogma, to dogmatize; canon, to canonize; harmony, to harmonize.

3. Rule the appetite and temper the tongue. Memory is strengthened by exercise. Have you read Milton's Paradise Lost? Let reason go before enterprise. Habit will reconcile a man with a great many things. We ought to sympathize with our friends in distress. God lets the wicked live to exercise the good. No tree takes so deep a root as prejudice.

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180. *a* final as in *far*: *o* final long—*ay, ee, ue*, (long sounds of *a, e, u*).

(a) 1. area—2. Africa; saturday; pharisee; calico, cameo, avenue.

(e) 2. yesterday; pedigree; residue, retinue, revenue—3. vertigo.

(i) 2. filagree, Pyrenees; indigo, Cicero.

(o) 1. folio, portico—2. holiday; opera, cholera, gondola—4. orchestra.

(u) 1. cupola; jubilee; studio—2. buffalo.

Exercises.—1. a-re-a, A-fri-ca, sa-tur-day, phar-i-see, cal-i-co, cam-e-o, av-e-nue, fil-a-gree, reti-nue, res-i-due.

2. Cicero was a great orator. Our friends came the day before yesterday. A gondola is a small boat. The lion found in Africa is a very savage beast. The Pyrenees separate France from Spain. Attila called himself

(a)
ravan
barb
alder

the *Scourge of God*. Saturday is a school-holiday in England. A regular jubilee of the church occurs every twenty-five years. An orchestra includes stringed and wind instruments. The buffalo is a kind of wild ox. The cupola of St. Peter's in Rome is the highest in the world.

181. *ade, ere, ete, ore, use, ure, ute, &c.*—(long sounds.)

(a) 2. ambuscade, balustrade; cassimere, atmosphere; anecdote, antelope, antidote; absolute, latitude, gratitude, magnitude.

(e) 1. stevedore—2. episode, hellebore, telescope, execute, resolute, destitute, rectitude, vestibule—3. persecute.

(i) 1. diocese, nightingale, quietude—2. ridicule, dissolute, institute, interlude.

(o) 2. obsolete; commodore; solitude, prosecute, longitude, constitute—4. forfeiture, fortitude.

(u) 2. multitude, substitute, subterfuge—4. furniture.

Exercises.—1. am-bus-cade, cass-i-mere, stev-e-dore, ep-i-sode, di-o-cese, qui-e-tude, rid-i-cule, etc.

2. Rectitude of mind is the greatest ornament of the mind. A diocese is a part of the vineyard of the Lord. The safest antidote against sorrow is work. With wings outspread the mighty eagle floats in the atmosphere. Hermits live in solitude. Courage consists in being resolute in a good cause. The word is obsolete. He thanked us with much gratitude. It is the guilt, not the scaffold that constitutes the shame. A stevedore loads and unloads vessels.

182. *ac, am, an, at, &c.*

(a) 1. Abraham, maniac, patriarch—2. anagram, caravan, talisman, acrobat, cataract, paragraph—4. artisan, barbican, partisan, charlatan, guardian—6. almanac, alderman, autograph.

(e) 1. pisonasm—2. emerald, epigram, epitaph, pelican, veteran, democrat, telegram, telegraph, gentleman—3. clergyman.

(i) 1. isinglass, diagram, diaphragm—2. myriad, Switzerland.

(o) 1. zodiac—2. monogram.

Exercises.—1. A-bra-ham, ma-ni-ac, an-a-gram, car-a-van, ple-o-nasm, em-e-rald, al-ma-nac, tel-e-gram, di-a-gram, etc.

2. Abraham was one of the patriarchs. A clump of dark pines grew near the cataract. A mountebank is a charlatan. There is a pleonasm in this sentence. I received a telegram from the gentleman. Have you bought the new almanac? An acrobat is a man who practices rope-dancing. A myriad means a very great number. Oases serve as stopping-places for caravans. Johnson wrote a latin epigram for the tomb of Goldsmith.

183. et, em, en, etc.

(a) 1. bayonet—2. amulet, alphabet, cabinet, manifest, parapet, stratagem—4. architect.

(e) 1. requiem—2. denizen, specimen, premises, epithet, retrospect—3. circumspect.

(i) 1. diadem, violet, dialect—2. citizen, rivulet, bigoted, interest, minuend.

(o) 2. coronet, omelet, oxygen, Socrates, Sophocles.

(u) 1. universe—2. coverlet.

Exercises.—1. bay-o-net, am-u-let, al-pha-bet, cab-in-et, ar-chi-tect, di-a-dem, vi-o-let, co-ro-net, om-e-let, etc.

2. cabin, cabinet; cover, coverlet; flower, floweret; patron, patroness; govern, governess.

3. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. The english alphabet consists of twenty six letters. The stratagem had a full success. I wandered among the mazes of the rivulet. The captain thought it beneath him to manifest any fear. The Greek language has

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185

(a) 1
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maxim

several dialects. The sceptre and diadem are the emblems of monarchy. A floweret means a tiny flower. This great citizen attends more to public than private interests. Hydrogen gas is found in water. Be very circumspect in the choice of your company,

184. *ic, ish, it, in, etc.*

(a) 2. asterisk, catholic, labyrinth, manuscript, tamarind, handkerchief—4. harlequin.

(e) 1. evening, feverish—2. benefit, genesis, heretic, rhetoric, splenetic—3. verdigris.

(i) 1. hyacinth—2. interim, pyramid, synonym, chivalric, chrysalis.

(o) 1. oasis, porcelain—2. origin, obelisk, codicil, choleric, politic—3. crucifix.

(u) 1. lunatic—2. sovereign—3. bulletin—(ou) counterfeit.

Exercises.—1. as-te-risk, cath-o-lic, lab-y-rinth, even-ing, fe-ver-ish, cod-i-cil, chol-e-ric, poli-tic, lunat-ic, etc.

2. fever, feverish; spleen, splenetic.

3. The Pope is the head of the catholic church. The sight of a crucifix should evoke the love of our redeemer. Exercise benefits health. The Cretan labyrinth was famous among the ancients. The purpose for which the pyramids of Egypt were built is still unknown. Bedlam is the name of a hospital for lunatics in London. In history we must trace events to their origin. Pick up your pocket handkerchief. A sovereign is a crowned prince. All money or coin not issued by government is said to be counterfeit.

185. *od, ot, om, on, um, us—ogue* (o short in *ogue*.)

(a) 1. apricot, patriot, radius—2. aliquot, alcohol, amazon, axiom, garrison, vagabond, paradox, catalogue, maximum.

(e) 1. period, medium, premium—2. venison, skeleton, epilogue, demagogue, pedagogue—3. terminus.

(i) 1. diamond, dialogue—2. idiom, idiot, cinnamon, gridiron, simpleton, synagogue, impetus, stimulus.

(o) 1. odium, opium—2. polygon, polyglot, monologue, polypus—4. orthodox.

Exercises.—1. a-pri-cot, pa-tri-ot, ra-di-us; al-i-quot, al-co-hol, pe-riod, me-di-um, ven-i-son, ep-i-logue, dem-a-gogue, o-di-um, etc.

2. A radius is a line from the centre to the outside of the circle. There is a strong garrison in the fort. The human skeleton consists of two hundred and fifty-two bones. Jews meet in synagogues. A gridiron is used for broiling flesh and fish over coals. I advise you to buy a book of english and french dialogues. An axiom is a self-evident truth. The decalogue was given to Moses on Mount Sina.

186. *ly.*

(a) 1. gratefully, faithlessly—2. candidly—3. sparingly—6. quarterly.

(e) 1. recently, eagerly, peaceably—2. verily, pleasantly—3. certainly.

(i) 1. piously—2. vitally, bitterly, instantly.

(o) 1. soberly, totally—2. properly, solemnly—4. formerly.

(u) 1. youthfully—2. suddenly, thoroughly—4. urgently.

Exercises.—1. grate-ful-ly, re-cent-ly, ea-ger-ly, ver-i-ly, &c.

2. grateful, gratefully; faithless, faithlessly; careful, carefully; present, presently; zealous, zealously; happy, happily; hearty, heartily; lucky, luckily; steady, steadily—quarter, quarterly; brother, brotherly; mother, motherly; sister, sisterly; heaven, heavenly; order, orderly.

3. haste, hasty, hastily; ease, easy, easily; will, wil-

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ling, willingly; charm, charming, charmingly; fame, famous, famously; care, careful, carefully; art, artful, artfully; dread, dreadful, dreadfully.

4. Habit is not easily shaken off. The cork crows merrily. The weather was dreadfully cold. Does he speak english fluently? Your Guardian Angel always sees the face of your heavenly Father. Get what you can honestly, use what you have frugally.

187. *ness, hood, dom, ship, etc.*

ness : nakedness, gentleness, business.

hood : neighborhood, widowhood, hardihood.

dom, ric : christendom, bishopric.

ship : partnership, consulship.

Exercises.—1. na-ked-ness, neigh-bor-hood, chris-ten-dom, etc.

2. happy, happiness; holy, holiness; paltry, paltriness; idle, idleness; tender, tenderness; wicked, wickedness; grace, graceful, gracefulness; joy, joyful, joyfulness;—brother, brotherhood; like, likely, likelihood; live, lively, livelihood;—martyr, martyrdom; heathen, heathendom; bishop, bishopric; master, mastership; pastor, pastorate; work, workman, workmanship; horse, horseman, horsemanship.

3. Martyrdom has opened heaven to millions. This clock is a beautiful piece of workmanship. Virtue leads to happiness. Mind no business but your own. He could hardly get an honest livelihood. Avoid idleness. The fire roused all the neighborhood. Holiness is the title of honor given to the Pope, the head of christendom.

188. *ful, some, less like, etc.*

ful : wonderful, merciful, basketful.

some : troublesome, wearisome, meddlesome.

less : powerless, comfortless, profitless.

like : humanlike, ladylike, christianlike.
fold, teen : manifold, sevenfold, seventeen.
ward, wise : heavenward, afterwards, otherwise.
more, most : furthermore, innermost.

Exercises.—1. won-der-ful, trou-ble-some, pow-er-less, etc.

2. wonder, wonderful ; mercy, merciful ; duty, dutiful ; beauty, beautiful ; pity, pitiful ; fancy, fanciful ; power, powerful—father, fatherless ; penny, penniless ; motion, motionless ; burden, burdensome ; frolic, frolicsome ; quarrel, quarrelsome—woman, womanlike ; giant, giantlike ; thither, thitherward.

3. England is a powerful country. What will become of us afterwards ? She had ladylike manners. The stag is a beautiful creature. O Lord, how manifold are thy works ! There are numberless species of insects that fly or creep around us.

SECTION II.

THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

Regular sound of the vowel in the accented syllable.

189. Grammatical terminations.

es : excuses, finances, dispatches.
ed : acquainted, completed, appointed.
est, eth : thou redeemest, he believeth.
ing : amazing, according, belonging.

Exercises.—1. ex-cu-ses, ac-quaint-ed, red-eem-est, bel-iev-eth, &c.

2. address, addresses ; expense, expenses ; to dispose, he disposes ; to rejoice, he rejoices ; to divide, divided, he divided ; afflict, afflicted ; increase, increases ; surprise, surprises ; afflict, afflicted ; to begin, beginning ;

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(e) 1.

to accuse, accusing; to oblige, obliging; to admit, he admitted; convict, convicted.

3. In the beginning God created heaven and earth. Man proposes, but God disposes. United we stand, divided we fall. Tastes are not to be disputed. One must live according to one's income. Hope is a solace to the afflicted.

190. *al, el, &c.*

(a) 4. archangel—2. apparel, example.

(e) 1. cathedral, primeval—2. parental, assemble—3. eternal, external, infernal, internal, maternal, paternal, rehearsal.

(i) 1. arrival, denial, recital, revival, disciple—2. baptismal, epistle.

(o) 1. proposal—2. colossal, apostle—3. removal, perusal.

(u) tribunal, renewal.

Exercises.—1. arch-ang-el, ap-par-el, cath-e.dral, &c.

2. parent, parental; to arrive, arrival; to deny, denial; to acquit, acquittal; to avow, avowal; to approve, approval; to refuse, refusal; to espouse, espousal.

3. A cathedral is the special church of a bishop. Example teaches more than precept. Maternal love is the sweetest of earthly blessings. I most readily accepted the proposal. It was on the very day of his arrival. By the approval of evil, we become guilty of it. Death is deaf and hears no denial. Jesus-Christ sent forth twelve apostles to preach the Gospel.

191. *er, or.*

(a) 1. equator, dictator, spectator, surveyor, attainder, remainder—4. copartner—5. disaster—6. defaulter, mauler.

(e) 1. redeemer, demeanor—2. december, november,

september, director, collector, confessor, professor —
3. deserter, preserver.

(i) 1. adviser, subscriber.

(o) 1. october, controller, restorer — 2. impostor —
3. intruder — 4. recorder.

(u) 1. perfumer, adjutor — 2. demurrer, instructor —
4. precursor.

Exercises.—1. e-qua-tor, red-ee-m-er, ad-vis-er, per-fumer, &c.

2. to create, creator; to translate, translator; to complain, complainer; to possess, possessor; to oppress, oppressor; to believe, believer; to deceive, deceiver; to command, commander; to survive, survivor; to consume, consumer; to invent, inventor; to review, reviewer; to offend, offender; to import, importer; to inform, informer; to reform, reformer; to admire, admirer; to adore, adorer.

3. Jesus-Christ is our Redeemer. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. He was the only survivor. The receiver is as bad as the thief. Memory is the purveyor of reason. He had many friends and admirers in this city. He was appointed a professor.

193. ic.

(a) 1. mosaic — 2. aquatic, fanatic, emphatic, lymphatic, metallic, mechanic, gigantic, Atlantic, romantic, elastic, gymnastic, scholastic — 4. antartic, cathartic, lethargic.

(e) 2. emetic, angelic, arsenic, ascetic, eccentric, domestic, polemic, pathetic, authentic.

(i) 2. pacific, empiric, specific, terrific, intrinsic, statistics.

(o) 1. heroic — 2. exotic, caloric, carbonic, camphoric.

(u) 2. republic.

Exercises.—1. mo-sa-ic, a-quatic, fan-a-tic, e-met-ic, etc,

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2. drama, dramatic; asthma, asthmatic; angel, angelic; seraph, seraphic; prophet, prophetic; carbon, carbonic; despot, despotic; camphor, camphoric.

3. The Atlantic Ocean divides the old continent from the new. The Pacific occupies nearly half the surface of the globe. I was wandering in a beautiful and romantic country. A terrific storm arose. Virtue and gold have their intrinsic value; but if they are not polished, they certainly lose some of their lustre. Indian rubber is tough and elastic.

194. *ice, ile, ine, ite, &c. (i short).*

(a) 1. evasive—2. examine, imagine, attractive.

(e) 2. apprentice, bissextile, projectile, clandestine, attentive, defensive, effective, excessive, extensive, oppressive, perspective—3. interstice, determine.

(i) 1. decisive—2. permissive, submissive, vindictive.

(o) 1. corrosive—2. composite—4. abortive.

(u) 1. abusive, allusive, delusive, illumine, illusive, conducive—2. compulsive, destructive, productive.

Exercises.—1. e-va-sive, ex-a-mine, ap-pren-tice, de-ci-sive, &c.

2. expense, expensive; offend, offensive; extend, extensive; effect, effective; ex-clude, exclusive; include, inclusive; submit, submissive; corrupt, corruptive.

3. Temperance is conducive to health. One vice is more expensive than ten virtues. The scheme was abortive. Examine what is said and not him who speaks. Be attentive, and you will become learned. If nature be defective, repair it by industry.

195. *ant, ent, ance, ence.*

(a) 1. adjacent, assailant, acquaintance, conveyance—3. apparent, transparent.

(e) 1. adherent, inherent, vicegerent, precedence—2. descendant, attendance.

(i) 1. aspirant, alliance, defiance, reliance, compli-
ance, contrivance—2. indignant, malignant, admittance,
existence, subsistence.

(o) 1. opponent, condolence—2. insolvent, respondent
—4. important, absorbent, performance.

(u) pursuant, endurance—2. abundant, reluctant, occur-
rence—4. disturbance.

Exercises.—... ad-ja-cent, as-sail-ant, ad-he-rent, as-pi-
rant, &c.

2. to acquaint, acquaintance ; to forbear, forbearance ;
to assist, assistance ; to insure, insurance ; to endure,
endurance ; to appear, appearance ; to allow, allowance ;
to annoy, annoyance ; to contrive, contrivance ; to defend,
defendant ; to assail, assailant ; to adhere, adherent ;
triumph, triumphant.

3. God is abundant in goodness and truth. The Pope
is Christ's vicerent on earth. No admittance except
on business. From prudence cometh peace ; from peace,
abundance. Of what assistance can I be to you ? The
judge fined the defendant. Promises make friends ;
but it is performance that keeps them.

196. *ment.*

(a) 1. abatement, amazement—2. attachment—4. apart-
ment, department—5. commandment, advancement.

(e) 1. agreement, achievement—2. amendment, con-
tentment, resentment, retrenchment—3. interment.

(i) 1. refinement, consignment, indictment—2. abridg-
ment.

(o) 1. atonement, encroachment—3. improvement—
4. endorsement.

(u) 1. amusement, inducement—2. adjournment.

Exercises.—1. a-bate-ment, a-gree-ment, re-fine-
ment, &c.

2. to engage, engagement ; to excite, excitement ; to
encamp, encampment ; to employ, employment ; to
appoint, appointment ; to endow, endowment ; to enact,

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enactment; to allure, allurement; to enlarge, enlargement.

8. Youth is the season for improvement. The safest antidote against sorrow is employment. We should perform our engagements. I have an appointment at ten o'clock. Correct judgment is the most resplendent ornament.

197. *a final (as in far).*

ee, o, ue, y—(long sounds of the vowels).

(a) 1. tiara, canary, octavo, potato, tomato, virago, volcano—2. piazza, hosannah, tobacco, mulatto—4. embargo.

(e) 1. idea, arena, hyena, Theresa, torpedo, mosquito—2. dilemma, umbrella, memento, already, assembly.

(i) Maria, proviso, inquiry, almighty—2. enigma, committee, banditto, continue.

(o) 1. aroma, pagoda, diploma, Jehovah—4. attorney.

Exercises.—1. ti-a-ra, ca-na-ry, oct-a-vo, po-ta-to, i-de-a, a-re-na, hy-e-na, The-re-sa, Ma-ri-a, &c.

2. The Pope wears a tiara or triple crown. The Ætna is a volcano. This is a very good idea. He was appointed a member of the committee. I believe in God the Father Almighty. If you go out, I advise you to take your umbrella. Let us sit on the piazza. All the summer long, the bees continue to buzz by the brook.

198. *Various terminations.*

(a) 1. pomatum, illnature—2. assassin—4. alarmist, grand father—5. schoolmaster, hereafter, disastrous.

(e) 1. museum, lyceum—2. eleven, utensil, whoever, together, momentous, tramendous, stupendous, debenture.

(i) 1. horizon, asylum—2. solicit, thanksgiving.

(o) 1. decorum, decorous, sonorous—4. enormous.

(u) 1. pellucid, grand mother.

Exercises.—1. pom-a-tum, ill-na-ture, mu-se-um, eleven, &c.

2. ever, whatever, wherever, howerer; over, moreover; hand, beforehand; forward, henceforward; other, another.

3. Birds of a feather flock together. The horizon is a circle of which the eye in the centre. Wherever there is flattery, there is sure to be a fool. Love one another. The expense was enormous. He has been appointed schoolmaster to the village. The grand-father and grand-mother are still alive. I visited the insane asylum and the museum. There was that night a tremendous wind. The youngest boy was eleven years old.

199. *ly, ful, less, ness.*

ly: humanely, sincerely, directly, conjointly.
ful, less: delightful, successful, defenceless.
ness: forgiveness, acuteness, unfairness.

Exercises.—1. hu-mane-ly, sin-cere-ly, di-rect-ly, delightful, suc-cess-ful, for-give-ness, etc.

2. unsafe, unsafely; exact, exactly; extreme, extremely; correct, correctly; unwise, unwisely; minute, minutely; secure, securely; complete, completely; express, expressly; entire, entirely; distinct, distinctly; unfair, unfairly—forget, forgetful; event, eventful; remorse, remorseful; disgrace, disgraceful; reproach, reproachful; respect, respectful—corrupt, corruptness.

3. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing a language correctly. None are completely happy. Forgiveness is the noblest revenge. We had a delightful walk. Sorrows concealed are the most acutely felt. The past year was most eventful. As he had been forgetful of his duty, he, now, stood speechless and defenceless. I am, sir, sincerely yours.

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200. 1° *ial, ian, iar, ion, &c.*—like *yal, yan, yar, &c.*
2° *gion, geous, gious, like jun, jus.*

(a) 1. behavior, contagion, courageous—2. battalion, companion.

(e) 1. plebeian, obedient, convenient, ingenious, egregious—2. celestial, complexion.

(i) 2. civilian, familiar, opinion, pavilion, postilion, religion.

(u) 1. peculiar, alluvion, communion—2. combustion.

Exercises.—1. be-hav-ior, con-ta-gion, ple-be-ian, com-pan-ion, civ-il-ian, o-be-dient, con-ven-ient, etc.

2. to behave, behavior; courage, courageous; contagion, contagious; outrage, outrageous; religion, religious; civil, civilian; prodigy, prodigious; Italy, Italian.

3. The dog has been called the companion of man. Shun the contagion of bad company. His behavior was convenient. We often use the word communion instead of Eucharist. When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions. Each of these books has a peculiar merit. I remain, sir, your most obedient servant. My opinion is not important. Religion is the comfort of life.

201. *sion, sure, like zhun, zhur.*

(a) 1. evasion, invasion, occasion, pervasion, persuasion, embrasure.

(e) 1. adhesion, cohesion—2. displeasure.

(i) 2. decision, derision, division, incision, collision, precision, provision.

(o) 1. corrosion, enclosure, composure, disclosure—3. intrusion.

(u) 1. allusion, exclusion, delusion, illusion, infusion, collusion, conclusion, confusion, contusion, diffusion, profusion.

Exercises.—1. e-va-sion, in-va-sion, de-ci-sion, cor-ro-sion, al-lu-sion, ex-clu-sion, etc.

2. to evade, evasion; to adhere, adhesior; to displease,

displeasure ; to decide. decision ; to divide, division ; precise, precision ; to provide, provision ; to allude, allusion ; to explode, explosion.

3. Persuasion is better than force. He met death with firmness and composure. He had been thrown into confinement by an unjust decision of the courts. This lawyer had a great precision of language, and he always drew strict conclusions from his premises.

202. *cial, tial, cion, ciant, &c.*, like *shal, shan, shent, &c.*

(a) 1. capacious, sagacious, audacious, tenacious — 2. financial.

(e) 2. especial, essential, potential, infectious, contentious—3. commercial.

(i) 2. initial, judicial, official ; magician, patrician, physician ; deficient, sufficient ; delicious, judicious, malicious, officious, nutritious, fictitious, propitious.

(o) 1. atrocious, ferocious, precocious.

Exercises.—1. ca-pa-cious, fi-nan-cial, ma-gi-cian, de-fi-cient, &c.

2. finance, financial ; substance, substantial ; commerce, commercial ; province, provincial ; logic, logician ; music, musician ; optics, optician ; physics, physician ; ambition, ambitious ; sedition, seditious ; suspicion, suspicious ; vexation, vexatious ; fiction, fictitious ; licence, licentious ; sentence, sententious.

3. The proud man is more tenacious of his rank than he is anxious to deserve it. His advice was judicious, but his conduct suspicious. Your assistance is most essential. In ancient Rome, plebeians often revolted against patricians. He was deficient in strength and courage.

203. *sion, tion*, like *shun*.

(a) 1. oration, oblation, vocation, cessation, collation, dictation, salvation, sensation, temptation—2. compassion, distraction.

(e) 1. completion—2. affection, ascension, dimension, exception, impression, transgression—3. aversion, conversion, dispersion.

(i) 2. edition, tuition, petition, position, condition, contrition, suspicion.

(o) 1. emotion, devotion, promotion—2. adoption.

(u) 1. assumption, reduction, destruction, presumption—4. excursion.

Exercises.—1. o-ra-tion, ob-la-tion, ed-i-tion, tu-i-tion, etc.

2. to create, creation; to locate, location; to tax, taxation; to vex, vexation; to quote, quotation; to express, expression; to confess, confession; to profess, profession; to permit, permission; to submit, submission, to protect, protection; to describe, description; to produce, production.

3. Suspicion is full of eyes. To know one profession is enough for one man. Conjunction is a part of speech. There was an expression of deep sorrow on his face.

204. Prefixes *a, ab, ad, be, con, de, ex, &c.*

(a) 2. abandon, amalgam, advantage, establish—4. departure.

(e) 2. adventure, assemble, compensate, contemplate, conjecture, develop—3. enervate.

(i) 1. decipher—2. consider, confiscate, contribute, deliver, diminish, distinguish, distribute, exhibit, explicit, extinguish, forefinger.

(o) 1. betoken—2. abolish, admonish, astonish, demolish, deposit, demonstrate.

(u) 2. asunder, accustom, consummate, forerunner.

Exercises.—1. ab-an-don, am-al-gam, de-ci-pher, &c.

2. bespeak, bespoken; knowledge, acknowledge; father, forefather; shadow, foreshadow.

3. Defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish. The manner in which he acted exhibits his character. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us

from evil. When any man goes forth, let him consider what he is to do; when he returns, what he has done. Nothing can compensate for the loss of honor. He conducted himself with consummate skill. Some weak persons imagine that the making of their will is a fore-runner of death. The planks of the ship were torn asunder. A dark cloud often betokens a storm.

205. Prefixes *en, in, pre, pro, re, &c.*

(a) 1. enable, endanger—2. embarrass, enamel, enamor, entangle, inhabit.

(e) 1. enfeeble, procedure—2. envelop, embellish, endeavor, inherit, remember, replenish, resemble, surrender—3. encircle, interpret.

(i) 1. enliven, enlighten, environ—2. implicit, prohibit, relinquish.

(o) 1. embolden—2. encompass, imposture, remonstrate.

(u) 1. illumine—2. illustrate—(ou) encounter.

Exercises.—1. en-a-ble, en-a-mel, en-vel-op, re-plenish, en-liv-en, em-bold-en, etc.

2. noble, ennoble; girdle, engirdle; franchise, enfranchise; rapture, enrapture; power, empower; body, embody; battle, embattle; courage, encourage.

2. Endeavor for the best and provide for the worst. Remember that the burden you have may be lighter than that for which you desire to exchange it. Mirth and good humor enliven a company. Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigor. I will illustrate what I mean by an example. Remember me to all your family. The sun enlightens the earth.

206. Prefixes *in, un, dis, mis.*

(a) 1. unable, ungrateful—2. unhappy, mismanage—4. dishearten.

- (e) 1. indecent—2. dissemble, intrepid—3. imperfect.
(i) 1. unquiet, untimely—2. disfigure, insipid.
(o) 1. unholy—2. indocile, immodest, dishonest—3. imprudent, unruly—4. disorder, immortal, misfortune.
(u) 1. inhuman—2. uncover, discolor, discomfit—4. discourage.

Exercises.—1. un-a-ble, mis-man-age, dis-heart-en, etc.

2. pleasant, unpleasant; healthy, unhealthy; worthy, unworthy; equal, unequal; legal, illegal; fetter, unfetter; burden, unburden; conduct, misconduct; honor, dishonor; active, unactive; thankful, unthankful; daunted, undaunted; friendly, unfriendly; welcome, unwelcome; comfort, discomfort; patient, impatient; conscious, unconscious.

3. Untainted honor is a jewel above all price. The weather was unclement. He who cannot hold his tongue is unworthy of having one. Hope, the balm of life, soothes us under every misfortune. Unskilful workmen quarrel with their tools. Life loses its relish and grows insipid when liberty is gone.

SECTION III.

THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

Regular sound of the vowel in the accented syllable.

207. Prefixes *ad, con, ob, re, pre*, etc.

- (a) 1. appertain, ascertain, entertain, preengage.
(e) 1. persevere—2. apprehend, comprehend, recollect, recommend, represent.
(i) 1. advertise, coincide, reconcile, subdivide.
(o) 1. presuppose, reinforce, selfreproach—2. correspond.
(u) 1. opportune, premature—4. reimburse.

Exercises.—1. ap-per-tain, per-se-vere, ad-ver-tise, etc.
2. to ascend, reascend; to collect, recollect; to assert,

reassert; to exist, coexist, preexist; to descend, condescend; to produce, reproduce; to assure, reassure; esteem, selfesteem; conceit, selfconceit; dispose, predispose.

3. Actions should correspond with words. The parliament of Great Britain represents the nation. He is successful because he perseveres. He took care to ascertain the truth of his conjecture. What course would you recommend me to take? Comprehend not few things in many words, but many things in few words.

208. Prefixes *dis*, *mis*, *in*, *un*.

(a) 1. disarrange, disengage, misbehave—4. disregard—5. disenchant.

(e) 1. incomplete, indiscreet, undeceive, disagree, disappear—2. disaffect, discontent—3. inexpert, disconcert.

(i) 1. impolite, disoblige, misapply—2. indistinct.

(o) 1. incommode, indispose, discompose—3. disapprove—4. misinform.

(u) 1. immature, importune, insecure, disrepute—2. incorrupt.

(oi, ou) disappoint, misemploy; disavow, disallow.

Exercises.—1. dis-ar-range, in-com-plete, mis-ap-ply, etc.

2. to obey, disobey; belief, disbelief; aware, unaware; abuse, disabuse; sincere, insincere; direct, indirect; to connect, disconnect; to respect, disrespect; to possess, dispossess; correct, incorrect; foreseen, unforeseen.

3. We ought never to disregard the wants of the poor. I disapprove your conduct. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? He is insincere; his statements are incorrect. The evil came upon us unaware. Though the heavens and earth were to dissappear, there are others worlds that roll afar.

209. Prefixes *circum, contra, inter, super, over, under, etc.*

- (a) 1. overtake, underrate—2. counteract, understand.
 (e) 1. intercede, interfere, intervene, supersede, supervene, underneath—2. circumvent, intercept, overwhelm, overspread—3. intersperse.
 (i) interline, superfine, countermine, circumscribe—
 2. contradict.
 (o) 1. interpose, undergo, overflow—2. circumvolve.
 (u) 1. introduce—2. interrupt, overcome, underdone—3. overlook.

Exercises.—1. o-ver-take, in-ter-cede, su-per-sede, etc.

2. rate, overrate, underrate; mine, undermine, countermine; to see, oversee; to stand, to understand, understood; to take, undertake, undertook; to hear, overhear; to leap, overleap; turn, overturn; to work, to overwork, to underwork; hand, underhand; head, overhead.

3. Do you understand what I say? Laziness travels so slowly that poverty overtakes her. The sky overhead was dark with clouds. He at once undertook the mission. Do not interrupt me in my course. Who overcomes by force, has overcome but half his foe. A clump of dark pines overhung the cataract. The beef was underdone. Do not interfere with other people's business.

210. *ade, —ee, eer, ier, in, ine, eur, etc.*

(a) 1. barricade, colonnade, palisade, serenade—2. complaisant, confidant.

(e) 1. devotee, legatee, nominee, referee, refugee, repartee, guarantee; domineer, mutineer, pioneer, volunteer, overseer; cavalier, brigadier, grenadier, bombardier, chandelier, bombasin, capuchin, mandarin, magazine, quarantine, tambourine—2. etiquette, mignonnette, arabesque, picturesque.

(i) 2. violin.

(o) 1. parasol.

(u) 1. amateur, connoisseur.

Exercises.—1. bar-ri-cade, de-vo-tee, le-gat-ee, pi-on-er, etc.

2. cannon, cannonade ; lemon, lemonade ; to absent, absentee ; to assign, assignee ; to consign, consignee ; to employ, employee ; to refer, referee ; auction, auctioneer ; engine, engineer ; gazette, gazetteer ; mountain, mountaineer ; private, privateer ; finance, financier ; gondola, gondolier.

3. A nominee is the person named or proposed to an office. Absentee means one who absents himself from his country or office. The Franciscan Friars were called capuchins from the capoch or cowl they wear for a head covering. Take your parasol. The first magazine published in England was the Gentleman's Magazine.

211. Accent variable.

Accent on the 1st syllable.

countermand,
interchange,
interdict,
overcharge.
overthrow,
reprimand,

Accent on the 1st syllable.

attribute,
invalid, (*weak*)

Accent on the 3rd syllable.

to countermand.
to interchange.
to interdict.
to overcharge
to overthrow.
to reprimand.

Accent on the 2nd syllable.

to attribute.
invalid (*void and null.*)

Exercises.—1. coun-ter-mand, in-ter-dict, rep-ri-mand etc.

2. There was a countermand ; the general had thought fit to countermand his orders. We can attribute to God alone the attribute of prescience. The colonel had to reprimand his officers, and his reprimand was resented by all. The reasons for excluding that poor invalid from the hospital were utterly invalid.

at-ee, pi-

to absent,
onsignee ;
t, auction-
mountain,
inancier ;

sed to an
self from
ere called
or a head
magazine
azine.

syllable.

nd.

e.

syllable.

nd null.)

ri-mand

thought
to God
had to
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PART THE FOURTH.

POLYSYLLABLES.

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PART THE FOURTH.

SECTION I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

212. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ed, es : imitated, interested, circumstances.

ing : interesting, gratifying, analysing.

like, ly : gentlemanlike, dangerously, beautifully,

ness, ship : covetousness, generalship.

Exercises.—1. im-i-ta-ted, in-ter-est-ing, gen-tle-man-like, etc.

2. to separate, separated ; to benefit, benefited ; sacrifice, sacrifices ; personage, personages ; prejudice, prejudices ; to purify, purifying ; mortify, mortifying ;—dangerous, dangerously ; regular, regularly ; accurate, accurately ; absolute, absolutely ; diligent, diligently ; contrary, contrarily—sure, surety, suretiship ; change, changeable, changeableness ; durable, durableness ; positive, positiveness ; curious, curiousness.

3. Do what you ought and never mind consequences. France is separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. He has gentlemanlike manners. Covetousness bursts the bag. The study of history is generally too much neglected. He was offered the chancellorship.

213. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

cy, ly, ny, ty, xy.

(a) 2. accuracy, acrimony, matrimony ; admiralty ; apoplexy.

(e) 2. celibacy, delicacy, efficacy, excellency ; melancholy, ceremony, testimony.

(i) 2. intimacy, intricacy; ignominy, miscellany, difficulty.

(o) 2. obstinacy, competency, contumacy, controversy—4. orthodoxy.

Exercises.—1. ac-cu-ra-cy, ac-ri-mo-ny, mat-ri-mo-ny, ap-o-plex-y, cel-i-ba-cy, del-i-ca-cy, ig-no-mi-ny, difficult-y, obs-ti-na-cy, con-tu-ma-cy.

2. accurate, accuracy; intricate, intricacy; intimate, intimacy; obstinate, obstinacy; admiral, admiralty; difficult, difficulty; excellent, excellency; innocent, innocency; competent, competency; president, presidency; magistrate, magistracy.

3. Quarrels are easily begun, but with difficulty ended. They decided all controversies. As the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, you are left entangled in your own snare. The ceremony was imposing. Shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them.

214. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ary, ery, ory.

(a) 1. stationery—2. adversary, January, salutary, sanctuary, allegory—6. auditory.

(e) 1. breviary—2. emissary, exemplary, February, necessary, secondary, secretary, seminary, temporary; cemetery, presbytery; territory—3. mercenary.

(i) 2. literary, military, tributary, dictionary, missionary; dilatory, inventory.

(o) 1. momentary—2. solitary, corollary, honorary, commentary, voluntary; monastery; oratory, promontory—4. ordinary, dormitory.

(u) 1. luminary, tutelary—2. customary. dromedary—4. purgatory.

Exercises.—1. sta-tion-ery, ad-ver-sa-ry, jan-u-a-ry, sal-u-ta-ry, bre-vi-a-ry, nec-es-sa-ry, sem-i-na-ry, sec-re-ta-ry, mon-as-te-ry, &c.

2. moment, momentary; legend, legendary; second,

secondary ; mission, missionary ; orator, oratory ; custom, customary.

3. Ignorance is a voluntary misfortune. Keep an inventory of your friends rather than of your goods. A promontory is a point of land stretching into the sea. Gain may be temporary and incertain. Our missionaries were the real pioneers of this country. Swallows are migratory birds.

215. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

able, ible.

(a) 1. favorable—1. amicable, admirable, charitable, navigable, practicable, tabernacle.

(e) 1. reasonable—2. estimable, execrable, memorable, penetrable, reparable, vegetable, venerable ; eligible—3. serviceable.

(i) 2. imitable, miserable.

(o) 2. honorable, tolerable, comparable, hospitable, corrigible—4. formidable.

Exercises.—1. fa-vor-a-ble, am-i-ca-ble, ad-mi-ra-ble, &c., &c.

2. favor, favorable ; answer, answerable ; palate, palatable ; to vary, variable ; season, seasonable ; value, valuable ; credit, creditable ; profit, profitable ; to prefer, preferable ; pardon, pardonable ; notice, noticeable ; comfort, comfortable.

3. We ought to prefer the honorable to the useful. A well cultivated man is preferable to rank and riches. The young man may still be corrigible. Rain and manure are serviceable to land. The measure must satisfy all reasonable men. The more favorable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults. The Blessed Sacrament is kept in the tabernacle.

216. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ate, ize, ure,—ism, ive,—ual, uous, etc.

(a) 1. variegate, patriotism, plagiarism—2. characterize, agriculture, caterpillar—4. architecture—6. cauliflower.

(e) 2.. legislative, vegetative, speculative, temperature.

(i) 2. figurative, vindicative, literature ; spiritual, spirituous.

(o) 2. positivism, monotheism, protestantism ; volatilize ; nominative, operative, copulative—4. orthoepist.

Exercises.—1. va-ri-e-gate, pa-tri-ot-ism, pla-gi-a-rism, char-ac-ter-ize, cat-er-pil-lar ; le-gis-la-tive, ag-ri-cul-ture, ve-ge-ta-tive, fig-u-ra-tive, lit-e-ra-ture, pos-i-ti-vism, op-e-ra-tive.

2. patriot, patriotism ; character, characterize ; positive, positivism ; protestant, protestantism ; volatile, volatilize.

3. Strength and vigor of mind characterize this writer. Literature means knowledge and learning or the collective body of literary productions. The legislature is the body of men invested with power to make or repeal the laws. The Protestantism has proved to be a failure.

217. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ed, es : inhabited ; advantages, appearances.

ing : astonishing, recovering, remembering.

ly : accordingly, courageously, successfully.

ness, ship : forgetfulness, apostleship.

Exercises.—1. in-hab-it-ed, ad-van-ta-ges, as-ton-ish-ing, etc.

2. alliance, alliances ; disturbance, disturbances ; encumbrance, encumbrances ; exercise, exercises—inherit, inherited ; disquiet, disquieted ;—to establish, establishing ; to unvary, unvarying ; to continue, continuing ;—amazing, amazingly ; exceeding, exceedingly ; delightful,

delightfully ; indignant, indignantly ; reluctant, reluctantly ; becoming, becomingly ; happily, unhappily ; triumphant, triumphantly ; contented, contentedly.

3. Trust not to appearances. A fault is made worse by endeavoring to conceal it. Those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded accordingly. Smoking is strictly prohibited. He received a wound which he perceived immediately to be mortal. The man was to be blamed for his forgetfulness.

218. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

cy, gy, hy, ry, phy.

(a) 2. academy, analogy, anatomy.

(e) 1. indecency, machinery — 2. ascendancy, supremacy, dispensary, refectory.

(i) 2. delivery, deficiency, conspiracy, polygamy, soliloquy.

(o) 1. diplomacy — 2. anomaly, apology, apostasy, astronomy, biology, biography, doxology, economy, geography, geology, geometry, hypocrisy, immodesty, mahogany, monopoly, mythology, philosophy, photography, theocracy, theology, stenography.

(u) 2. redundancy, recurrency, discovery, accompany.

Exercises. — 2. ac-ad-e-my, an-al-o-gy, del-i-ver-y, &c.

2. indecent, indecency ; redundant, redundancy ; diplomat, diplomacy ; democrat, democracy ; deficient, deficiency ; idol, idolatry.

3. Haste is a poor apology ; take your time and do your business well. The government of Athens was a democracy. We wish no one to accompany us. Theology is the science of God. Addison said : I have brought philosophy out of closets and libraries.

219. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ety, ity.

(a) 1. variety—2. audacity calamity, capacity, sagacity, reality, barbarity.

(e) 2. fidelity, necessity, serenity, indemnity, perplexity, prosperity—3. eternity.

(i) 1. impiety, society, sobriety, propriety—2. ability, felicity, timidity, divinity, indignity, simplicity.

(o) 2. ferocity, velocity.

(u) 1. impunity, security, obscurity.

Exercises.—1. va-ri-e-ty, au-da-ci-ty, cal-am-i-ty, fid-el-i-ty, nec-es-si-ty, im-pi-e-ty, so-ci-e-ty, etc.

2. human, humanity; rapid, rapidity; real, reality; sublime, sublimity; serene, serenity; austere, austerity; absurd, absurdity; adverse, adversity; frugal, frugality; secure, security.

3. Necessity is the mother of invention. Prosperity gives friends; adversity tries them. Frugality and sobriety are conducive to health. Unless he puts a bridle to his tongue, he will shut himself from all society. Economy is the parent of integrity.

220. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

able, ible, acle, icle.

(a) 1. attainable, available—2. irascible, compatible—4. remarkable.

(e) 1. agreeable, receivable—2. delectable, detestable, presentable; accessible, defensible, perceptible, compressible; receptacle, conventicle—3. observable; discernible.

(i) 1. advisable, definable, desirable, reliable—2. dissyllable, divisible, resistible.

(o) 1. deplorable, consolable, controlable—2. resolvable; responsible—4. comfortable.

(u) 1. excusable, imputable, reducible—2. combustible, corruptible.

Exercises.—1. at-tain-a-ble, av-ail-a-ble, ir-as-ci-ble, com-pat-i-ble, &c.

2. to attain, attainable ; to avail, available ; to remark, remarkable ; to receive, receivable ; to present, presentable ; to respect, respectable ; to observe, observable ; to desire, desirable ; to rely, reliable ; to console, consolable ; to conform, conformable ; to excuse, excusable.

3. Learn by the vices of others how detestable are your own. Of all poverty, that of the mind is the most deplorable. It is not advisable to act as you propose. A dissyllable is a word of two syllables. Every man is accountable to God for his conduct.

221. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

al, eal, ial, ual, ical, inal, etc.

(a) 1. occasional—2. tyrannical, grammatical, diagonal,

(e) 1. ethereal, funereal, material, imperial, congenial—2. centennial, terrestrial, eventual, effectual, perpetual, angelical, chimerical, poetical, intentional.

(i) 2. continual, habitual, inimical, municipal, episcopal, conditional, reciprocal.

(o) 1. corporeal, memorial, parochial, devotional—2. historical, rhetorical.

Exercises.—1. oc-ca-sion-al, ty-ran-ni-cal, gram-mat-i-cal, ma-te-ri-al, fu-ne-re-al, con-ge-ni-al, etc.

2. ether, ethereal ; heretic, heretical ; prophet, prophetic, prophetic ; politic, political ; hero, heroic, heroic ; symbolic, symbolical ; colloquy, colloquial ; colony, colonial ; origin, original ; medicine, medicinal ; occasion, occasional ; exception, exceptional ; nonsense, nonsensical.

3. Friendship, to last, should be reciprocal. Strange motives governed his political conduct. Oh ! what a confluence of ethereal fires ! Each lesson in the book is followed with colloquial exercises.

222. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

an, on,—ean, ian, ion, ium.

(a) 1. agrarian, barbarian, Canadian, grammarian, librarian, sectarian, geranium, palladium, gymnasium—
2. comparison.

(e) comedian, tragedian, chameleon, criterion—2. pedestrian, equestrian, American, compendium.

(i) 2. meridian, delirium.

(o) 1. historian; ammonium, emporium, encomium, petroleum—2. diocesan, Napoleon, phenomenon.

(u) 1. cerulean, Herculean.

Exercises.—1. ag-ra-ri-an, bar-ba-ri-an, Can-a-di-an, pal-la-di-um; com-e-di-an; mer-id-i-an, his-to-ri-an.

2. Canada, Canadian; grammar, grammarian; library, librarian; to compare, comparison; comedy, comedian; history, historian; diocese, diocesan; Mahomet, Mahometan.

3. There are two degrees of comparison in adjectives. Every one that speaks and reasons, is a grammarian and a logician. Macaulay is a great historian.

223. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ar, er, or.

(a) 2. diameter, ambassador.

(e) 1. anterior, exterior, inferior, interior, superior—
2. irregular, adventurer, confectioner; inheritor—3. interpreter.

(i) 1. proprietor—2. auricular, dissimilar, particular, administer, conspirator, contributor.

(o) 2. barometer, idolater, philosopher, photographer, stenographer, compositor.

Exercises.—1. di-am-e-ter, am-bas-sa-dor, an-te-ri-or, ex-te-ri-or, in-fe-ri-or; prop-ri-e-tor, au-ric-u-lar, &c.

2. adventure, adventurer; discover, discoverer; phi-

losophy, philosopher ; biography, biographer ; to inherit, inheritor ; to execute, executor.

3. Baptism is the only sacrament which a layman can administer. Anterior refers to time, interior to place. The tempers of men are as dissimilar as their features. The barometer has fallen a little. By the forgetfulness of injuries, we show ourselves superior to them. I am going to the photographers' to have my photograph taken.

224. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ous, eous, ious, uous.

(a) 1. extraneous, spontaneous, vicarious, gregarious, precarious—2. calamitous, miraculous, magnanimous, unanimous.

(e) 1. abstemious, mysterious, obsequious—2. necessitous, impetuous.

(i) 2. invidious, ridiculous, ambiguous, assiduous, continuous, conspicuous, promiscuous ; indigenous, carnivorous, omnivorous, oviparous, viviparous.

(o) erroneous ; felonious, commodious, harmonious—2. anomalous, anonymous, preposterous, synonymous.

(u) gratuitous, fortuitous, lugubrious, luxurious, voluminous—2. illustrious, tumultuous.

Exercises.—1. ex-tra-ne-ous, cal-am-i-tous, in-vid-i-ous, &c.

2. calamity, calamitous ; necessity, necessitous ; iniquity, iniquitous ; ridicule, ridiculous ; miracle, miraculous ; tumult, tumultuous.

3. Instances of longevity are chiefly found among the abstemious. He never succeeded in raising himself above the necessitous circumstances in which his early misfortunes involved him. The impetuous voice of the assembly called aloud for arms. Shyness and timidity are synonymous.

225. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ant, ent,—ance, ence.

- (a) 2. extravagant, inhabitant, establishment.
(e) 1. expedient, ingredient; allegiance, experience—
2. irrelevant, beneficent, benevolent, malevolent, experiment, impediment, presentiment; intelligence—3. subservient, impertinence.
(i) 2. significant, belligerent, magnificent, predicament, continuance, coincidence, blandiloquence.
(o) 2. emolument, astonishment.
(u) 1, exuberant—2. circumference.

Exercises.—1. ex-trav-a-gant, in-hab-i-tant, ex-pe-di-ent, ben-ev-o-lent, etc.

2. to inhabit, inhabitant; to inherit, inheritance; to deliver, deliverance; to continue, continuance; to establish, establishment; to advertise, advertisement; to acknowledge, acknowledgment; to imprison, imprisonment—benevolent, benevolence; magnificent, magnificence; intelligence, intelligent.

3. Man is an intelligent being. Silence is sometimes more significant than the most expressive eloquence. For office or emolument, I care not. Put an advertisement in the papers. The fine arts promote benevolence. He ascertained the truth of his conjecture by repeated experiments.

226. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

a, e, i, final—ac, ic—es, is, as, us—asm, ism.

- (a) 1. Arabia, Australia—2. regalia, anathema, catatrophe, cantharides, analysis, asparagus, fanaticism, anachronism, somnambulism.
(e) 1. Siberia — 2. America, anemone, extempore, parenthesis.
(i) 2. peninsula, epitome, Mississippi, arithmetic, antithesis, periphrasis, empiricism,

(o) 1. ammonia—2. apostrophe, demoniac, metropolis, rhinoceros; Demosthenes, Herodotus, convolvulus—3. Jerusalem.

(u) 1. enthusiast.

Exercises.—1. Ar-a-bi-a, Aus-tra-li-a, re-gal-i-a, an-a-them-a, an-al-y-sis, as-par-a-gus, fan-at-i-cism, an-a-chron-ism. etc.

2. America was discovered by Columbus. The rhinoceros is smaller, but fiercer than the elephant. A peninsula is a tract of land surrounded by water on all sides except one. The swifter Missouri rushes like a conqueror into the calmer Mississippi. London is the Metropolis of England. He spoke extempore for two long hours. Jerusalem was destroyed by Romans under Titus. The apostrophe denotes that a letter or more is omitted in a word; it is also used to mark the possessive case.

227. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

y, ize (i long); ude (u long); ive (i short).

(a) 2. evangelize; beatitude, exactitude; comparative, intransitive.

(e) 2. exemplify, extemporize, decrepitude; correlative, imperative—3. diversify, adversative, alternative, conservative, superlative.

(i) 2. similitude, solicitude, vicissitude; definitive, derivative, diminutive, indicative, infinitive, inquisitive.

(o) 2. apologize, monopolize, demonstrative, prerogative, restorative—4. reformative.

(u) 1. accusative.

Exercises.—1. ev-an-gel-ize, be-at-i-tude, com-par-a-tive, etc.

2. extempore, to extemporize; epitome, to epitomize; economy, to economize; apology, to apologize; reform, reformative.

3. I apologize for so long deferring to answer you. There are four Moods: the infinitive, the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. Vicissitude means a regular change or succession from one thing to another. Brooklet and streamlet are diminutives. There are two degrees of comparison, the comparative and the superlative. There was no alternative.

228. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ate (*a* long)—(*ci*, *si* like *sh*)

(*a*) 1. irradiate, expatiate — 2. assassinate, elaborate, exaggerate, evaporate, emancipate, congratulate, invalidate, prevaricate.

(*e*) 1. abbreviate, appreciate, depreciate, inebriate—2. accelerate, interrogate, investigate, necessitate, regenerate, commemorate, premeditate; perpetuate.

(*i*) 1. annihilate—2. anticipate, articulate, assimilate, deliberate, exhilarate, facilitate, intimidate, originate, participate, precipitate, habituate.

(*o*) 1. appropriate—2. accommodate, cooperate, consolidate, corroborate, intoxicate—4. incorporate.

(*u*) 1. accumulate, adjudicate, communicate, remunerate, enumerate, repudiate—2. adulterate, resuscitate.

Exercises.—1. ir-ra-di-ate, ex-pa-ti-ate, ab-bre-vi-ate, an-ni-hil-ate, etc.

2. necessity, to necessitate; origin, to originate; meditate, premeditate.

3. Deliberate long on what you can do but once. Passion evaporates by words, as grief by tears. This measure will exasperate the feelings of the whole people. No human power can annihilate matter. It affords me but little matter on which to expatiate. The judge interrogates the witnesses. I congratulate you sincerely. We seldom appreciate the advantages we enjoy.

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229. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ate, like *et*.

(a) 2. elaborate, exasperate.

(e) 1. immediate, inebriate—2. effeminate, degenerate, inveterate, regenerate, predestinate—3. determinate.

(i) 2. certificate, considerate, deliberate, legitimate, precipitate, pontificate.

(o) 1. appropriate—2. approximate—4. importunate, subordinate.

(u) 2. adulterate, penultimate, triumvirate.

Exercises.—1. affection, affectionate; compassion, compassionate.

2 to appropriate, appropriate; to articulate, articulate; to elaborate, elaborate; to effeminate, effeminate; to deliberate, deliberate; to legitimate, legitimate; to precipitate, precipitate; to approximate, approximate.

3. The workings of the sin of Adam are strong even in the regenerate. A precipitate choice makes way for a long repentance. You do not use appropriate words; you must appropriate your words to your ideas. The heat of the sun elaborates the juice of plants. The advocate delivered a most elaborate speech. His wit degenerates into indecency. The Turks are a degenerate race.

230. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

Prefixes *in*, *un*, *dis*, *mis*.

in: incapable, immaculate, illiberal, irreverent.

un: unblamable, unconsciousness, unhappily.

dis, *mis*: dissimilar, dishonesty, misgovernment.

Exercises.—1. decency, indecency; modesty, immodesty; temperance, intemperance; gratitude, ingratitude; credible, incredible; possible, impossible; moderate, immoderate; accurate, inaccurate; adequate, inadequate; credulous, incredulous; penitent, impenitent.

tent ;—indecent, indecently ; insensible, insensibly ;—natural, unnatural ; dutiful, undutiful ;—satisfy, dissatisfy ; orderly, disorderly ; loyalty, disloyalty.

2. to cure, curable, incurable ; organ, to organize, to disorganize ; health, healthy, unhealthy, unhealthiness ; God, godly, ungodly, ungodliness ; quiet, quieted, disquieted ; fortune, fortunate, unfortunate.

3. Undutiful children make wretched parents. Ingratitude is a vice so shameless that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it. Intemperance stupefies the senses and brutifies the mind. It is impossible to content every body. He is no wise man who will quit a certainty for an uncertainty.

231. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

ed, ing, er, or ;—ance, ence, ent, ure.

(a) 1. undertaker ; alligator, gladiator, navigator, procurator ; nomenclature ; apparatus—2. Alexander ; benefactor, malefactor ; understanding, notwithstanding ; animalcule, manufacture.

(e) 1. superseded ; engineering ; European, mausoleum ; antecedent, incoherent, perseverance, interference—2. altogether. whosoever ; intercessor, predecessor ; adolescent, evanescent, convalescence.

(i) 1. enterprising, supervisor—2. politician ; reminiscence.

(o) 2. semicolon—2. correspondent—4. metamorphose

(u) 1. coadjutor.

Exercises.—1. un-der-ta-ker, al-li-ga-tor, in-ter-fe-rence, &c.

2. to undertake, undertaking ; to advertise, advertiser, advertisement ; to entertain, entertainment ; to agitate, agitator ; to imitate, imitator ; to legislate, legislator, legislative, legislature ; to interfere, interference ; to interrupt, interrupted ; to correspond, correspondence.

3. Perseverance accomplishes all things. Whosoever

exalteth himself shall be abased. St. Vincent of Paul has taken place among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Though all his friends interceded in his behalf, he was superseded. I see before me the gladiator. Animalcule is the diminutive of animal. The now despised nation engaged extensive manufacture and commerce.

232. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

ai, ic, ous—(*geous, gious, like jus—tial, cial, like shal*).

(a) 1. advantageous—2. circumstantial, emblematic, mathematic.

(e) 1. hymeneal, sacrilegious—2. accidental, sentimental, fundamental, confidential, academic, alphabetic, apoplectic, epileptic, conscientious.

(i) 2. beneficial, prejudicial, superficial, beatific, scientific, metaphysics, paralytic; adventitious, surreptitious—3. universal.

(o) 1. ceremonious—2. horizontal, sacerdotal, categorical, diabolic, philosophic.

Exercises.—1. *ad-van-ta-geous, hy-men-e-al, ac-ci-dent-al, &c.*

2. advantage, advantageous; sacrilege, sacrilegious; emblem, emblematic; system, systematic; energy, energetic; alphabet, alphabetic; atmosphere, atmospheric; period, periodic; economy, economic; metaphor, metaphoric; sacrament, sacramental; ornament, ornamental; monument, monumental; instrument, instrumental.

3. Metaphysics is an abstruse science. The press has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of knowledge. The officer entered, dressed in his regimentals. His words became more distinct; his manner more earnest and energetic.

233. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

tion (like *shun*).

(a) 1. education, operation, moderation, reputation, declamation, circulation, approbation, congregation, confirmation, conflagration, desperation, legislation, incarnation, inspiration—2. satisfaction.

(e) 2. intercession, recollection, genuflection, circumspection.

(i) 2. definition, exhibition, superstition, composition, disposition, opposition, benediction, recognition, requisition.

(u) 1. allocution, destitution, constitution, distribution, elocution, revolution.

Exercises.—1. ed-u-cat-ion, def-in-i-tion, al-lo-cu-tion, &c.

2. to celebrate, celebration ; to dedicate, dedication ; to prepare, preparation ; to condemn, condemnation ; to compose, composition ; to repeat, repetition ; to resolve, resolution ; to prohibit, prohibition.

3. Education is a preparation for after life. His high reputation was not altogether unmerited. He knew how to conciliate the most enterprising spirit with the coolest moderation. Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you manifest, and make yourself the love and admiration of the world.

234. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

Prefixes *in*, *un*, *dis*, *mis*, *under*, &c.

in: indecisive, impoliteness, irreligious.

un: undivided, unbeliever, unsubstantial.

dis, *mis*: disunited, disappearance ; misdemeanor.

under, *over*: undervalue, overtaken.

Exercises.—1. decisive, indecisive ; polite, impolite, impolitely, impoliteness ; religion, irreligion, irreligious ; correct, correctly, incorrectly ; to agree, disagree,

disagreement; convenient, inconvenient; obedient, disobedient; offensive inoffensive; to continue, discontinue; to behave, behavior, misbehavior; respect, respectful, disrespectful; to decide, decided, undecided; completely, incompletely; provided, unprovided.

2. He who expects much will often be disappointed. Let your manner be simple and your speech unaffected. A steady and undivided attention to one subject is a mark of a superior mind. He who is independent cannot be greater. An indictment is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, presented upon oath by a grand jury.

SECTION II.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

335. THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ly, ness—ary, ory.

(a) 2. laboratory, gratulatory; accessorially; charitableness.

(e) 2. veterinary, dedicatory, expiatory; secretariship.

(o) 1. momentarily—2. obligatory—4. ordinarily.

(u) 1. judicatory—2. supplicatory—4. customarily.

Exercises.—1. lab-or-a-to-ry, grat-u-la-to-ry, cha-rit-able-ness, vet-er-i-na-ry, &c.

2. necessary, necessarily; ordinary, ordinarily; figurative, figuratively; voluntary, voluntarily; reasonable, reasonableness; hospitable, hospitableness.

3. The stomach is the great laboratory of the human body. Certain inferences necessarily result from particular premises. Never judge peremptorily on first appearances. Words are used figuratively when they express something different from their usual meaning.

236. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

ed, ing—ly, able, ible, ive; ness..

- (a) 2. miraculously, grammatically, imaginable.
- (e) 1. immediately, mysteriously—2. imperatively, intelligible, intelligencer.
- (i) 2. originally, politically, considerably, deliberative, diminutiveness.
- (o) 1. laboriously—2. abominable, cooperative, authoritative.
- (u) 1. gratuitously, communicative.

Exercises.—1. mir-ac-u-lous-ly, im-a-gin-a-ble, intel-lig-i-ble, con-si-der-a-ble, del-ib-e-ra-tive, &c.

2. to assassinate, assassinated; to accumulate, accumulated; deliberate, deliberative, deliberately; mystery, mysterious, mysteriously; diminutive, diminutiveness; intelligence, intelligencer; injurious, injuriously; continual, continually; agreeable, agreeableness.

3. Undertake deliberately; but, having once begun, proceed steadfastly. These abominable principles and this more abominable avowal of them, demand the most decisive indignation. The horse has nearly precipitated his rider into the river. Little men and little minds are seldom conscious of their diminutiveness. This sentence is grammatically correct.

237. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

acy; ary, ory.

- (a) 2. imaginary, vocabulary; diffamatory, declamatory, explanatory, preparatory.
- (e) 2. confederacy, effeminacy; hereditary, contemporary—3. conservatory.
- (i) 2. episcopacy, legitimacy, epistolary, itinerary, preliminary.
- (o) 2. apothecary, derogatory, repository—(u) 1. salutatory.

Exercises.—1. im-ag-in-a-ry, vo-cab-u-la-ry, a-poth-e-ca-ry, &c.

2. to imagine, imaginary; confederate, confederacy; effeminate, effeminacy; degenerate, degeneracy; to observe, observator, observatory; to conserve, conservator, conservatory; to prepare, preparatory; reform, reformatory.

3. Contemporary judgments should be received with caution. I have just bought an english vocabulary. This beautiful flower has been raised in a conservatory. The confederacy achieved a great success in a short time. The young officer had followed a preparatory course of engineering. The principal observatory in England is the royal observatory of Greenwich, near London.

238. THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

Prefixes *in*, *un*, *dis*.

in: invariable, innumerable, unpracticable.

un: unnecessary, uncharitable, unanswerable.

dis: disinterested.

Exercises.—1. in-va-ria-ble, in-nu-me-ra-ble, &c.

2. accuracy, inaccuracy; delicacy, indelicacy; regularly, irregularly; separable, inseparable; estimable, inestimable; voluntary, involuntary; valuable, invaluable; eligible, ineligible; corrigible, incorrigible;—favorable, unfavorable; reasonable; unreasonable; fashion, fashionable, unfashionable; to govern, governable, ungovernable; interested, disinterested.

3. Innumerable sins bring countless sorrows. Nothing is more intolerable than proud ignorance. Ingratitude is unpardonable. The farmer was an honest and disinterested man. Loss of time is irreparable. He felt uncomfortable at heart. His arguments were unanswerable. Sin and sorrow are inseparable.

239. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

ety, ity.

- (a) 2. generality, similarity, singularity; christianity,
(e) 3. university.
(i) 1. notoriety, contrariety—2. capability, credibility,
imbecility, magnanimity, electricity, catholicity.
(o) 2. animosity, curiosity, mediocrity, reciprocity.
(u) 1. assiduity, ingenuity, importunity, opportunity,
superfluity.

Exercises.—1. gen-e-ral-i-ty, sim-i-lar-i-ty, chris-ti-a-ni-ty, &c.

2. general, generality; principal, principality; popular, popularity; regular, regularity; probable, probability; possible, possibility; curious, curiosity; generous, generosity; liberal, liberality; catholic, catholicity; elastic, elasticity; sensible, sensibility; electric, electricity.

3. Frugality is the support of generosity. Of all prodigality that of time is the worst. The old man defies prudence; the young man commits himself to magnanimity and chance. The sword-fish is a great enemy of the whale, whom he will attack boldly, driving his sword into him whenever an opportunity offers itself.

240. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

ly, acy, ogy, ary, ory

(a) 1. advantageously—2. caravansaray, genealogy, mineralogy; manufactory, satisfactory.

(e) 2. alimentary, supplementary—3. anniversary.

(i) 2. valedictory, contradictory.

(o) 2. aristocracy; etymology, ornithology, physiology, physiognomy.

(u) 2. introductory.

Exercises.—1. ad-van-ta-geous-ly, sat-is-fac-to-ry, al-i-men-ta-ry, &c.

2. aliment, alimentary; supplement, supplementary; element, elementary; compliment, complimentary; aristocrat, aristocracy; to introduce, introductory.

3. Etymology is that part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words. The report was in all points satisfactory. We received a complimentary ticket. Who will deliver the salutatory? A caravansary is a kind of inn, in the East, where the caravans rest at night. Physiology is that department of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions, in animals and plants.

241. THE ACCENT ON THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

ean, eous, ial, ical, ious.

(a) 1. subterranean, miscellaneous, simultaneous — systematical, supernatural, international, manufacturer; pusillanimous.

(e) 1. magisterial, primogenial, contumelious, deleterious, intermediate—2. intellectual, evangelical, theoretical, parallelogram, representative, primogeniture.

(i) 2. aboriginal, individual, perpendicular, ignominious, supercilious.

(o) 1. cornucopia, testimonial, meritorious,—2. cosmopolitan, metropolitan.

Exercises.—1. sub-ter-ra-ne-an, mis-cel-la-ne-ous, &c.

2. miscellany, miscellaneous; manufacture, manufacturer; system, systematic, philosophical; philosophy, philosophic, philosophical; matrimony, matrimonial; ceremony, ceremonious; constitution, constitutional; nature, natural, supernatural, preternatural.

3. My arrival and his departure were simultaneous. He was a representative for our provincial parliament. The first settlers in a country are called aboriginals. A fastidious individual affects or arrogates superior taste and discernment. A union, by intermediate ideas, may be formed of all homogeneous truths.

242. THE ACCENT OF THE THIRD SYLLABLE.

Prefixes *in*, *un*, *dis*.

in : incredulity, illegitimate, unpropriety.

un : undeniable, unintentional.

dis, *mis* : disagreeable, disingenuous, misinterpreted.

Exercises.—1. *in-cred-u-li-ty*, *il-leg-i-ti-mate*, etc.

2. appropriate, inappropriate; material, immaterial; proportion, proportionate, disproportionate; experience, inexperience; to conceive, conceivable, inconceivable; to console, consolable, inconsolable; responsible, irresponsible; condition, conditional, unconditional; to interpret, interpreted, misinterpreted; mortality, immortality; to account, accountable, unaccountable; avoidable, unavoidable, unavoidably.

3. Labor is the indispensable condition of our possessing a sound mind in a sound body. One artifice unavoidably leads on to another. The honorable member explained that his meaning had been misinterpreted. He felt the disadvantages of his ignorance of mathematics.

243. THE ACCENT ON THE FOURTH SYLLABLE.

or, *ous*, *cian*, *tion*.

(*a*) 1. calumniator, refrigerator; abbreviation, interrogation, recommendation, commiseration, exaggeration—

2. ecclesiastic, enthusiastic; misunderstanding.

(*e*) 2. amanuensis, superintendent, misapprehension.

(*i*) 2. characteristic, arithmetician, indisposition.

(*u*) 2. superabundant.

Exercises.—1. *cal-um-ni-a-tor*, *ab-bre-vi-a-tion*, &c.

2. to abbreviate, abbreviation; to associate, association; to cooperate, cooperation; to colonize, colonization; to pronounce, pronunciation; to imagine, imagination; civil, to civilize, civilization—artificial, inartificial; efficacious, inefficacious; advantageous, disadvantageous;

satisfaction, dissatisfaction ; mathematic, mathematician.

3. The case is under consideration. A great dissatisfaction prevails all over the country. He was appointed superintendent of public instruction. This great mathematician, though not religious, was very superstitious. The misfortunes of that dissipated and dissipated young man deserve no commiseration.

SECTION III.

WORDS OF SIX AND SEVEN SYLLABLES.

244. WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES.

The accent on the third syllable.

(a) 2. superannuated ; satisfactorily, emblematically, indefatigable.

(e) 1. immaterially, disagreeableness, irremediable—2. commendatory.

(i) 2. recapitulated, contradictorily, illegitimacy, inconsiderable.

(o) 1. meritoriously, ceremoniousness—2. interrogatory—4. extraordinary.

(u) 1. supernumerary, valetudinary, incommunicable.

Exercises.—1. su-per-an-nu-a-ted, sat-is-fac-to-ri-ly, in-de-fat-i-ga-ble, re-ca-pit-u-la-ted, &c.

2. satisfactory, satisfactorily ; legitimacy, illegitimacy ; to avail, available, unavailable, unavailableness ; to cover, recover, recoverable, irrecoverable, irrecoverably.

3. Past time is irrecoverable and the loss of it irreparable. The two witnesses answered contradictorily. No sin is inconsiderable in the eyes of God. It is unfortunate that we should be harassed by implacable persecution, or excruciated by irremediable pains.

245. WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES.

The accent on the fourth syllable.

(a) 1. encyclopædia, cotemporaneous, extemporaneous—2. ecclesiastical, inhospitality, dissimilarity, peculiarity, spirituality.

(e) 1. heterogeneous—2. superintendency, incomprehensible, unparliamentary.

(i) 1. irreconcilable—2. infallibility, pusillanimity.

(o) 1. gubernatorial—2. inferiority, impetuosity, superiority.

(u) 1. antediluvian—2. superabundantly.

Exercises.—1. en-cy-clo-pæ-di-a, ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous, he-te-ro-ge-ne-ous, dis-sim-i-lar-i-ty, ir-re-con-cil-a-ble.

2. aristocratic, aristocratical; familiar, familiarity; irregular, irregularity; impossible, impossibility; satisfactory, dissatisfactory, unsatisfactory; parliament, parliamentary; to interrupt, interrupted, uninterrupted, uninterruptedly.

3. The infallibility of the Pope has been proclaimed a dogma of faith at the last Council of the Vatican. They had for many years been irreconcilable enemies. His guilt is superabundantly proved. How this could happen, is to me incomprehensible.

246. —I. WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES.

1. *The accent on the third syllable.*

(i) 2. recapitulatory.

2. *The accent on the fourth syllable.*

(a) 1. extemporaneously—2. aristocratically, unsatisfactorily.

(e) 2. plenipotentiary.

3. *The accent on the fifth syllable.*

(a) 1. antitrinitarian, latitudinarian, valetudinarian—2. individuality, constitutionality, perpendicularity.

(i) 2. impracticability, impenetrability, incorruptibility.

II. WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES.

The accent on the sixth syllable.

(a) 2. unconstitutionality.

(i) 2. incomprehensibility, unintelligibility.

Exercises.—1. re-cap-it-u-la-to-ry, in-com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty, in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty, val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an.

2. There are some recapitulatory exercises at the end of this book. The whole affair was most unsatisfactorily managed. Impenetrability and indestructibility are essential properties of matter. Incorruptibility will be one the qualities of our glorious bodies after resurrection.

PART THE FIFTH.

VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

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PART THE FIFTH.

VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

SECTION I.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

247. Sound of *a*, as in *fate*.

Ale, ail—ate, eight—bale, bail—base, bass—bate, bait—brake, break—cane, Cain—Dane, deign—faint, feint—fane, fain, feign—gage, gauge—gate, gait—grate, great—grater, greater—hale, hail—lade, laid—lane, lain—made, maid—male, mail—mane, main—nave, knave—pale, pail—pane, pain.

Exercises.—What can ail him? Do not drink ale. I ate at eight o'clock. The thief stole a bale of cotton, but was released on bail. Our friend who lives at the base of the hill has a bass voice. It is a base act. He advanced to the gate with an awkward gait. He put a great part of the coal in the grate. The hale old man cares not for hail or snow. Hail! old friend! Our maid made those cakes. The poor man has lain for two hours in the lane. A knave stole into the nave of the church. Pale with terror, the maid dropped her pail of milk near the pale.

248. Sound of *a*, as in *fate* (continued).

Plane, plain—plate, plait—pray, prey—rain, rein, reign—sale, sail—raze, raise, rays—slay, sleigh—stake, steak—strait, straight—tale, tail—vale, veil—vane, vain—waste, waist—wait, weight—wave, waive—way, weigh.

Exercises.—It is quite plain that the surface is as plain as the plane of the joiner can make it. Raise the window and let the rays of the sun into the room. During all his reign, he held the reins of government firmly. He bought this sail at the sale yesterday. The ship sailed straight through the strait. A thick vale of clouds hung over the vale. Proud blood runs in his veins; he is as vain as a peacock, and, I must add, as changeable as a vane. He put the steak of beef on a sharp stake to broil it. Wait a minute, and I will tell you the weight of the box. The butcher took the sheep away in his sleigh to slay them. You will never weigh your parcel in this way.

249. Sound of *a*, as in *fat*.

An, Ann—anker, anchor—bad, bade—canon, cannon—canvas, canvass—dam, damn—dram, drachm—jam, jamb—lac, lack—lax, lacks—laps, lapse—mantle, mantel—nap, knap—pact, packed—rack, wrack—rap, wrap—tax, tacks—tract, tracked.

Exercises.—The reign of queen Ann is an important era in the english literature. His father bade him avoid bad company. I left that pot of jam near the jamb of the door. This young man is lax in his morals, and totally lacks discretion. He took a nap on the grassy knap of the earth. A man wrapped up in a large cloak, rapped at the door. He paid an old coin, called a drachm, for a dram of liquor. They tracked the murderer's steps over a large tract of land. There is a tax on the iron of which tacks are made. He hung his mantle over the mantel to dry.

250. Sound of *a*, as in *fare*.

Air, ere, e'er, heir—bare, bear—chair, char—fare, fair—glare, glair—hare, hair—pare, pair, pear—stare, stair—tare, tear—their, there—ware, wear.

Sound of *a*, as in *far*.

Ark, arc—hart, heart—mark, marque—marshall, martial—martin, marten.

Exercises.—The air is pure. I will call again ere I go. The young heir has the air and mien of his father. She could not bear the bare sight of a bear. It was not fair to charge that fair person so high a fare for entering the fair. A hare is larger than a rabbit, and the hair of its coat is darker. Did you ever see any one pare an apple or a pear with a pair of scissors? John stares at me as I go up stairs. He drew an arc on the side of the ark. That martial man will marshall the troops. The huntsman shot the hart through the heart.

251. Sound of *a*, as in *fast*.

Cask, casque—caster, castor.

Sound of *a*, as in *fall*.

All, awl—altar, alter—ought, ought—ball, bawl—call, caul—caws, cause—claws, clause—hall, haul—mall, maul—paws, pause—quarts, quartz—salter, psalter—wall, waul.

Exercises.—He laid his casque aside and sat on a cask standing near. All shoemakers use the awl. The boy began to bawl because he lost his ball. He tried to haul the wagon into the hall. Those who have ought to do, ought to do it at once. The priest intends to alter the altar. We call a caul a kind of net. The old crow caws frequently without any cause. A clause in the lion's marriage was that his claws should be pared. John held the paws of the dog in his hand. You should pause at the end of a sentence.

252. Sound of *e*, as in *mete*.

Be, bee—beech, beach—beer, bier—beet, beat—creek,
creak—deer, dear—discreet, discrete—feet, feat—freeze,
frieze—Greece, grease—heel, heal—here, hear—key,
quay—lee, lea—leaf, lief—leek, leak—lees, lease—
meed, mead—mean, mien—mete, meet, meat—meter,
metre—need, knead—peace, piece—peak, pique—peel,
peal.

Exercises.—Be careful not to touch the bee, or it will sting you. There is not a beech tree near the beach. As the ship ran into the narrow creek, we could hear the masts creak. He thoughtlessly placed a can of beer on the bier. To stand on your head instead of your feet is a difficult feat. The flesh of deer is dear now. He went to the quay and threw the key into the water. Would you flee away at the sight of a flea? Come here and let me hear you read. This salve will heal your heel. He is a man of pleasant mien, but of a mean spirit. You need not knead the dough so much. For the sake of peace, I will give to each of you a piece.

253. Sound of *e*, as in *mete*.

Peer, pier—pleas, please—reed, read—reek, wreak—
see, sea—seal, ceil—cede, seed—seam, seem—seen, seine,
scene—sees, seize—senior, seignior—sheer, shear—steel,
steal—sweet, suite—tear, tier—teas, tease—teem, team
—the, thee—we, wee—week, weak—ween, wean.

Exercises.—The noble peer was on the pier. If you please, is it the Court of Common pleas? Read the fable of the oak and the reed. Did you ever see a vessel at sea in full sail? We ceil a room with timber or plaster; but we seal a letter with wax, and mark it with a seal. If a cat sees a mouse, it will seize it. This seam does not seem to be well made. He tried to steal our steel-pens. The prince and his suite were walking in a beau-

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tiful garden, sweet with the fragrance of flowers. The lady sat in one of the front tiers, and was moved to tears at the sight. In our wee house, we live content. You are too weak to leave this week. The team of horses are ploughing in the fields, which teem with verdure.

254. Sound of *e*, as in *met*.

Assent, ascent—bell, belle—berry, bury—bred, bread—guest, guessed—led, lead—lessen, lesson—lent, leant—levy, levee—red, read—rest, wrest—sell, cell—seller, cellar—sent, cent, scent—wether, weather.

Sound of *e*, as in *her*.

Berth, birth—herd, heard.

Exercises.—When we made the ascent of the mountain, we dit it with my father's assent. The young belle stepped up to the door, and rang the bell. He made a hole in which to bury the berry. The chickens were bred on bread made of rye meal. Far away from those who buy and sell, the hermit retired to his lonely cell. I will lessen your lesson, if you find it too long. No body guessed who our guest was. He spent every cent he had for a scent bottle, which he sent to a friend. The engineer led his friends to the lead mines. Have you read the story of little Red-Riding Hood? We heard a herd of deer pass through the brake.

255. Sound of *i*, as in *pine*.

By, buy—clime, climb—die, dye—find, fined—hie, high—I, eye, ay—isle, aisle—indite, indict—lie, lye—liar, liar—mite, might—night, knight—quire, choir—rime, rhyme—rite, write, right, wright—rye, wry—site, cite, sight—size, sighs—slight, sleight—stile, style—time, thyme.

Exercises.—By next week, he will buy a farm. The dyer who used to dye our things, will soon die. Do not climb up the roof to see the swallows; they have left us for a warmer clime. I could not find out why he was fined. Do you see anything in my eye? Ay, I do see something in it. I will go to the isle of Wight, and visit the aisle of the old church. You might have given your mite, like the poor widow. I meet the knight almost every night in the street. Rime is a good rhyme to time, lime, &c. The choir made use of more than a quire of paper. I write to the wheelright, and tell him that it is not right for him to observe that rite. This is a beautiful site for a house; what a splendid sight of the whole valley! He turned aside and sighed.

256. Sound of *i*, as in *pin*.

Bin, been—gild, guild—gilt, guilt—grisly, grizzly—him, hymn—in, inn—kill, kiln—limb, limn—links, lynx—mist, missed—nit, knit—primmer, primer—ring, wring—signet, cygnet—single, cingle—sink, cinque—sticks, Styx.

Exercises.—Have you been told to make a bin for the corn? Gilt will not long hide guilt. I heard him sing a beautiful hymn. I may take my ease in my own inn. They were told to kill him and throw his body into a lime-kiln. The mist was so thick that the travellers missed their way. They who ring the bells for joy to-day, may wring their hands in grief to-morrow. Fasten the saddle on the horse with a single cingle. The links of the chain have chafed the neck of the lynx. He is quite prim; but the child with a primer in his hand is still primmer. It was a grisly sight to see the huge grizzly bear torn in pieces.

257. Sound of *o* in *note*.

Boll, bole, bowl — bow, beau — bore, boar — close,

clothes—cole, coal—coarse, course—core, corps—cote,
coat—doe, dough—fore, four—forth, fourth—gloze,
glows—groan, grown—grocer, grosser—hole, mole—
lo—lo—moan, mown—mode, mowed—mote, moat
no—now—nose, knows.

Exercises.—The boar broke the door of his pen and bore away a part of it. The young beau plays with his bow and arrows. At the close of the term, he bought some new clothes. With a piece of dough he cleverly represented a doe. A grown up child should not groan in this way. He had four of his fore teeth extracted. On the fourth of May they went forth to fight. His manners are coarse, and, of course, his language is so, too. He dug a hole and hid the whole of his money in it. I heard a man moan among the new mown hay. He did not know how to say no. He always thrusts his nose into the affairs of others, as everybody knows. I know no person of that name.

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258. Sound of o in note.

O! oh! owe—ore, oar—pole, poll—pore, pour—rode, road, rowed—rose, roes, rows—Rome, roam—rote, wrote—sloe, slow—so, sow, sew—sole, soul—sold, soled—sore, soar—throe, throw—throne, thrown—toe, tow—told, tolled—yoke, yolk.

Exercises.—Oh! I owe him nothing. The voters marched to the poll carrying a long pole with the name of their candidate. I rode five miles on the new road. We rowed two hours. I saw a roe feeding behind a row of trees. I rose and saw three roes standing between two rows of rose bushes. He left Rome in the spring to roam over the south of Italy. As you sow, so you shall reap. Please sew my clothes. We walked very slow along the sloe-hedge. I heard a cobbler who could hardly put a sole on a shoe, say that the soul is not immortal. They went and told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the



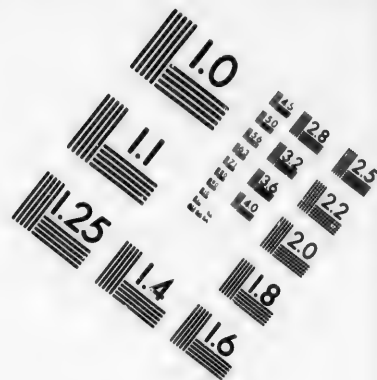
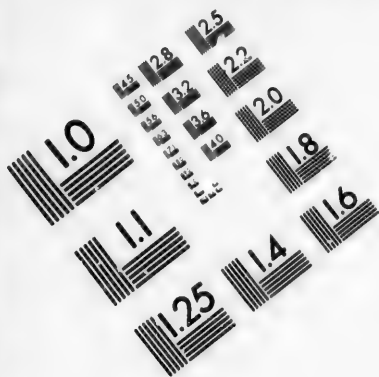
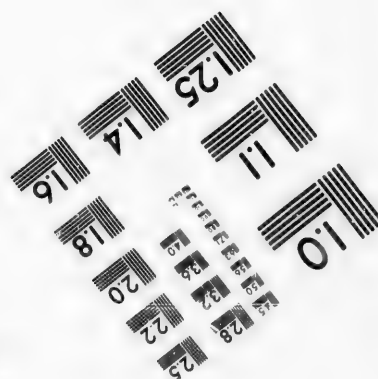
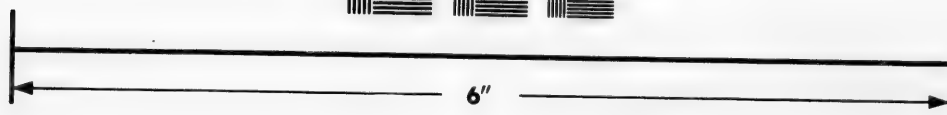
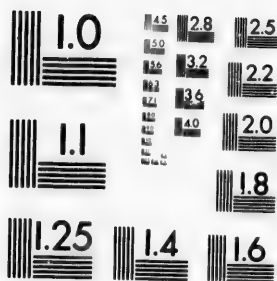


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bells. The throne was thrown down by the mob. What you wrote yesterday you must learn by rote. The perspiration pours through the pores of his skin.

259. Sound of *o* as in *not*.

Cobble, coble—codling, coddling—grot, groat—lock, loch, lough—not, knot.

Sound of *o* as in *move*.

Blue, blew—brood, brewed—brews, bruise—brute, bruit—chews, choose—crews, cruise—flue, flew—rood, rude—root, route—threw, through—to, too, two.

Sound of *o* as in *form*.

Cord, chord.

Exercises.—Do not tie the knot so hard. I paid the old man a groat to see his grot or cell. The wind blew in our faces, and made them quite blue with cold. The man that brews the ale received a severe bruise on his foot. The crews of all these ships knew the dangers of a cruise in those seas. The soot in the flue took fire, and the sparks flew about the room. A rood is the fourth part of an acre. That rude boy threw a stone through the window.

260. Sound of *u*, as in *tube*.

Due, dew—ewe, you, yew—hue, hew, Hugh—mule, mewl—muse, mews—new, knew—use, ewes.

Sound of *u*, as in *tub*.

Burrow, borough—cousin, cozen—dun, done—dust, dost—nun, none—plum, plumb—ruff, rough—rung, wrung—skull, scull—sum, some—sun, son—tun, ton—won, one—furs, furze.

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Sound of *ou*, as in *owl*.

Bow, bough—brows, brouse—fowl, fowl—our, hour.

Exercise.—The meadow wants its due of rain and due. See Hugh hew down the tree. Fruits of golden hue appeared. While the mule carries the cats, the cats mewl. Did you bind the ewe to the yew-tree? I knew you had ordered a new coat. We use to drink the milk of our ewes. When you have done, saddle my dun horse. Dust thou art, and into dust thou dost return. I can lend you some money, but not the sum you ask for. His son rose with the rising sun. There has been foul play with this poor fowl. Our age increases every hour. I won one game.

SECTION II.

WORDS SPELLED DIFFERENTLY, BUT PRONOUNCED ALIKE,
THOUGH WITH A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

261.

Aloud, allowed—bald, bawled—board, bored—bold, bowled—briddle, bridal—Britain, briton—calendar, candler—censor, censer—choler, collar—council, counsel—culler, color—currants, currents—dire, dyer—depository, depository—deviser, divisor—flare, flayer—flour, flower—fool, full—fir, fur—gore, goer—hire, higher—holy, wholly.

Exercise.—We are not allowed to speak aloud during study hours. The joiner bored a hole through the board. One of the bridal party caught my horse by the bridle. I am still a Briton, though I do not reside in Britain. The dyer said it was dire news to him. A member of the council suggested that they should take the opinion of counsel. The hire of servants is higher in this country.

His time was wholly spent in holy contemplation. The censor would not allow the boy to touch the censor. That fool is full of nonsense. Fur does not grow on a fir-tree.

262.

Lair, layer—lyre, liar—lore, lower—mare, mayor—manner, manor—metal, mettle—more, mower—miner, minor—pare, payer—precedent, president—principal, principle—profit, prophet—rabbet, rabbit—roar, rower—sire, sigher—sailer, sailor—soar, sower—stationary, stationery—sucker, succor—soar, sower—sure, shoer—symbol, cymbal—treatise, treaties—vial, viol—ware, weigher—wade, weighed.

Exercises.—A metal horse cannot be said a horse of mettle. The mayor of the town owns a beautiful mare. A miner told us that the proprietor of the mine was a minor. The principal of the school explained the principle very clearly. The president said he could not allow that precedent. The shoer drove another nail into the shoe to make it firm and sure. The sailor said that his ship was an excellent sailer. I saw the boy wade into the river and bring out a fish which weighed two pounds. As I am to be stationary for a time, I require the less stationery. He employed the cymbal as a symbol of his profession.

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SECTION III.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

263.

abuse (<i>abuce</i>), <i>ill use</i> ;	abuse (<i>abuze</i>), <i>to use ill.</i>
bow (<i>bo</i>), <i>to bend</i> ;	bow (<i>bou</i>), <i>for shooting arrows.</i>
cleanly (<i>cleanly</i>), <i>neatly</i> ;	cleanly (<i>cleenly</i>), <i>free from filth.</i>
close (<i>cloce</i>), <i>fast</i> ;	close (<i>cloze</i>), <i>to shut.</i>
clothes (<i>cloth-es</i>), <i>provides with dresses</i> ;	clothes (<i>cloze</i>), <i>garments.</i>
diffuse (<i>diffuce</i>), <i>scattered</i> ;	diffuse (<i>diffuze</i>), <i>to spread about.</i>
excuse (<i>ex̄cuce</i>), <i>an apology</i> ;	excuse (<i>ex̄cuze</i>), <i>to pardon.</i>
gill (<i>g hard</i>), <i>of a fish</i> ;	gill (<i>g soft</i>), <i>a measure.</i>
grease (<i>greece</i>), <i>fat</i> ;	grease (<i>greeze</i>), <i>to smear with fats</i>
hinder (<i>i long</i>), <i>on the back side</i> ;	hinder (<i>i short</i>), <i>to prevent.</i>
house (<i>houce</i>), <i>a dwelling</i> ;	house (<i>houze</i>), <i>to shelter.</i>
lead (<i>leed</i>), <i>conduct</i> ;	lead (<i>led</i>), <i>a metal.</i>
learned (<i>learn-ed</i>), <i>skilful</i> ;	learned (<i>learned</i>), <i>did learn.</i>
lease (<i>leece</i>), <i>to let houses, lands, &c.</i>	lease (<i>leeze</i>), <i>to glean.</i>
live (<i>i long</i>), <i>living, alive.</i>	live (<i>i short</i>), <i>to exist.</i>

Exercises.—Virtue leads to happiness. If you throw a piece of lead into the fire, it will soon melt. We hoped that the vein of lead would lead to silver. A live coal fell upon the floor. Long live the queen ! The lives of saints lead us to sanctity. There lives the old woman. The archer, with his bow in his hand, made a graceful bow. The bow is bent. Bow your head. As he held the fish by the tail, more than two gills of water ran from its gills. I learned that, though you abuse that learned man, he will give no abuse in return. He clothes him-

self in his worst clothes to do such a dirty work. The excuse you make is not sufficient, so I cannot excuse you. He built the house so large that he could house all his cattle during winter. He does not write vigorously, his style is too diffuse.

265.

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|---|--|
| loose (<i>looce</i>), to untie, un- | lose (<i>looze</i>), to suffer a loss. |
| bound; | |
| lower (<i>lo-er</i>), to bring low; | lower (<i>lou-er</i>), to look dark. |
| mouse (<i>mouce</i>), small animal; | mouse (<i>mouze</i>), to catch mice. |
| notable (<i>no-ta-ble</i>), distin- | notable (<i>not-a-ble</i>), careful. |
| guished; | |
| poll (<i>pole</i>) place of election; | poll, name of a parrot. |
| primer (<i>i long</i>), more excel- | primer (<i>i short</i>), a child's first |
| lent; | book. |
| raven (<i>a long</i>), a bird; | raven (<i>a short</i>), to devour. |
| read (<i>reed</i>), to peruse a book; | read (<i>red</i>), did read. |
| row (<i>ro</i>), a rank; | row (<i>rou</i>), a riot. |
| slough (<i>slou</i>), a miry place; | slough (<i>stuff</i>), the cast skin of |
| | a snake. |
| sow (<i>so</i>), to cast seed; | sow (<i>sou</i>), a female swine. |
| tarry (<i>a in far</i>), to delay; | tarry (<i>a in fat</i>), like tar. |
| tear (<i>tare</i>), a rent, to rend: | tear (<i>teer</i>), a drop from the |
| | eye. |
| use (<i>uce</i>), act of using; | use (<i>uze</i>), to make use of. |
| wind (<i>i long</i>), to turn round; | wind (<i>i short</i>), air, a motion. |
| worsted (<i>wursted</i>), defeated; | worsted (<i>woosted</i>), a kind of |
| | yarn. |
| wound (<i>woond</i>), a hurt; | wound (<i>wound</i>), twined |
| | round. |

Exercises — If you have not yet read this book, read it. Lower the sails; the sky begins to lower. On that notable occasion, I first heard of his notable house-keeper. What costs little is too dear, when it is of no use. Use soft words and hard arguments. Can you not tarry a little till I put this tarry stick in the slough. When the

child saw the tear in her dress, a tear came to her eye. The lion tears his prey. Tears flowed down his cheeks. Near the slough we remarked the slough of a serpent. He received a mortal wound. The clock is wound. He wound his handkerchief about the wound. I read in the primer that the ravens croak and the lions raven. It is madness to contend, when we are sure to be worsted. I have just bought a pair of worsted stockings. We remained at home to wind that worsted yarn, which the servant had not wound yesterday on account of the wound she received in her hand. The wind is very strong. Did you wind up your watch?

SECTION IV.

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND, TO BE CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHED
IN PRONUNCIATION.

265.

Accept, except—access, excess—accede, exceed—adherence, adherents—addition, edition—affect, effect—allusion, illusion—assistance, assistants—attendance, attendants—acts, axe—border, boarder—capital, capitol—cease, seize—census, senses—century, sentry—cents, sense, since—concert, consort—correspondence, correspondents—currant, current—decease, disease—descent, dissent—decree, degree—deference, difference—divers, diverse.

Exercises.—All your presents I accept, except the last. At this access to his fortune, his joy was in excess. New editions, with additions, are in preparation. The attendants gave poor attendance on the occasion. The decease of my friend was caused by a lingering disease. The decree applied to persons of every degree. The Prince Consort went to the concert. With all due deference to you, I think there is a very great difference.

266.

Elicit, illicit—elude, illude—emerge, immerge—emigrant, immigrant—eminent, imminent—eruption, irruption—extant, extent—fisher, fissure—gamble, gambol—genus, genius—gesture, jester—impostor, imposture—ingenious, ingenuous—least, lest—lineament, liniment—millinary, millinery—monetary, monitory—patience patients—plaintive, plaintiff—pastor, pasture—presence, presents—salary, celery—sects, sex—sculptor, sculpture—spacious, specious—statue, statute—tracks, tracts—veracity, voracity—wary, weary—which, witch—wither, whither.

Exercises.—We emigrate from one country and immigrate into another. Eminent men are often placed in imminent danger. Your patients have great patience. The impostor was soon detected in his acts of imposture. His salary is small. I am fond of celery. His house is spacious, and his manners specious. Whither are you going? The leaves begin to wither. The sculptor, in accordance to the statute, produced a statue, which is an exquisite piece of sculpture. Wherever he saw tracks or footpaths, there he dropped some tracts.

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PART THE SIXTH.

GENERAL REVIEW.

EXERCISES ON ARTICULATION.

PART THE SIXTH.

GENERAL REVIEW.

SECTION 1.

WOWELS.

267. a.

1. A lame man lay by the gate. On my way, I gave him a cane. The Child Jesus was laid in a manger. What ails you? My side pains me. A change of air will prevail over the pain. I am afraid the sailor has not been paid. One rainy day a drayman conveyed a weighty bouquet to our quaint neighbor. The heinous traitor waylaid and chained the great mayor.

2. I saw a rat drag a trap. The cat ran at the rabbit as it sat at the back of the hut. Catch the black hen; but do not smash her eggs; she will hatch them. His father bade him avoid bad company. Baisam is the name of an aromatic plant. You must not confound stature with statue or statute. We are to have a marriage in the village.

3. This tree bears good pears. Their prayer was to forbear with the heiress in fairness. The bearer had been swearing and tearing the hairy coat he was wearing. It is not fair that that boy should bear on his bare arm a pair of colored pails, the one filled with pared pears, the other with tin-wax for common ware.

4. A calf is in the yard by the barn. To gnarl is to snarl and show wrath. Father, she said, I had rather not dance. The psalmist David is called the royal prophet. He rallied his army and led them on to the charge. Heart of Our Lord guard our hearth from harm and sin.

5. Ask for half a glass of wine. By the plants and grasses quick it glances. I asked him to pass me my basket. He loves to jaunt and to haunt his neighbors. His aunt laughed at and taunted him with being caught.

6. At dawn I met two fawns on the lawn. I was exhausted by my long walk with this haunch of venison on my back. By my fault all the sauce had fallen. My aunt bawled after me, and called me an awkward child. We had a long talk and a walk of half a mile with a man bald and halt. He ran fast into the hall with an axe in his hand. I warned him last time that the storm had not yet passed over. It is false, the barge is not yet at the wharf, for water is wanting. The lawyer caught a cough. The sawyer called the pawn-broker a yawning brawler. The waterfall is by the castle wall. It is false that the strangers run no chance of danger in the upper chamber.

268. c:

1. God is near us ; he can hear each word and see each deed. Some Greeks in the days of old went in fleet ships to find the golden fleece. Take heed will surely speed. The thief deceived the police. Neither priest nor people would yield to the greedy fiend. I cannot conceive why my niece does not come with the receipt. Neither he nor the grenadiers could seize the thieves. This year pease and beans are not cheap. I believe my friend's field did not yield much wheat last year. The marine steered the fleet up the clear stream and relieved the frontier by a fierce sortie.

2. East or west, home is best. Pray for the dead. Health is better than wealth. It was pleasant to listen to the lark as he rose in the heavens and uttered from his breast the sweetest notes. At the dead of night we read the dreadful tale of the wealth taken by stealth. Will any one jeopard his life for friendship? The zealous zealot dreads death. The heifer was buried in steady weather.

3. It is the early bird that catches the worm. The serpent is the emblem of Satan and is crushed by the foot of the Virgin. Endeavor to improve daily in virtue and learning. The myrtle encircled the earl's brow. The

virgin martyr emerged from the furnace. The world always persecuted the church. The birth-day of a saint is the day of his death. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

269. *i.*

1. The wise man is mild. Life is like a wild sea. A bad child cries and will not be quiet unless you comply with his desires. I have no fright in the bright light of the sun. Let the proprietor supply the subscriber. Whilst the child climbed up the hill, night came on and there was no sign of an inn or other resting place.

2. A bird is on a limb of this fir-tree. It does not hiss, but sings. It can pick up a worm with its slim bill. The chaplain caught the villain near the fountain. Some of the soldiers were bury burying the killed in a tomb hastily made. Not a leaf was stirred by the breeze; there was hardly a breath of wind. A civilian should show civility. The english gymnast stood on a pyramid. What hymn did the choir sing? The evening star is visible at twilight. Physicians must have a certificate of ability.

270. *o.*

1. Home; sweet home, there is no place like home! God always consoles those who invoke him. We are told to clothe and feed those in want. Do you know the fellow? I showed him a glow-worm in the hollow. The sailor went down to the coast to get on board his boat. The unknown foeman stabbed him in the throat. Better half a loaf than no loaf. A man in a coal-black coat was seated there groaning and moaning. Little boats must keep near the shore.

2. Soft moss is on the rock. Constant dropping wears away stones. The pontiff holds his crozier during the gospel. The consul got out a warrant for the cobbler

who stole his watch and wallet. Do not try to grasp the wasp. He had a wan face and a wand in his hand. Let us wander where the birds are warbling. The quarriers had a quarrel in the quarry as to the quality of the stone. Walter was watching a wasp in the garden wall.

3. No man can serve two masters. Never reprove with rudeness. I am sure the rule is true. New grooms, like new brooms, sweep clean. I left my shoe in the canoe. When the cock crew, Peter knew what he had done. The brewer brewed the beer, and the butler drew it. The brutal dragoon did imbrue his hands in the blood of the druid. The uncouth youth wounded himself while pruning the spruce tree. Are you sure that shrewd youth was rude?

4. I found a fork and a horn in a corner of the cornfield, by the border of the forest. Cut your coat according to your cloth. The north wind has cleared away the storm.

271. u.

1. The news made him muse. A review of troops on a fine avenue is a beautiful sight. The wind blew hard on the old yew-tree and overthrew it. We bade her adieu, but could not stay to view her tears. We often use the word communion in lieu of Eucharist. We must subdue our passions to secure our salvation. In a family feud, friends should be neutral. It is not suitable to discuss curious amusements at a funeral.

2. A just man must love such a son. The beauty of the thrush is wholly in its music. The sluggard willeth and willeth not, says Salomon. Noisome is an adjective meaning unwholesome, repulsive or disgusting. As a bee gathers honey, so should a student gather wisdom. The monkey threw the sponge into the oven. My younger brother loves money but not enough to covet another's. The southern part of the country flourishes wonderfully.

3. The cart is full of good wood. We pushed the calf behind the bush. The woman was reading a book. The

man saw a wolf in the wood, and thinking he could hit it, fired a bullet at it. The bull dog pulled the pullet all to pieces. The fall of the giant shook the palace from roof to floor.

4. The cur is allured by the turnspit. Those merchants deserve the reproofs of every worthy journal for their churlish discourtesy. The burglars disturbed the rehearsal at the circus by a turbulent incursion. Bad words make the worst work in the world. Much talk, little work.

— — —
272. *oi, ou.*

1. The noisy boy will be sure to spoil the toy. Avoid the toil and turmoil of this busy world. The man was quite joyful at the prospect of employment on the voyage. The oysters were all destroyed by the cold,

2. There is a cloud in the south. My father allowed the cows to browse near the tower. The owl was hooting in the wood. Allow us to seek a shelter from the shower in your shadowy bower. God said: What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.

SECTION II.

273. CONSONANTS.

b.—By being busy boys become better. The babbling brook with bursting bubbles bounded by. Bleak blows the bitter blast. Beets are bulbous plants. Gambling brings no blessing. The bearded babbler imbibed the bubbling beverage. The beld bad boys broke bolts and bars.

The limbs of the poor dumb boy are so numb, that he sleeps as if in a tomb. I doubt if I can pay my debt to

the plumber. The lamb climbed the redoubt and was killed by a bomb-shell.

c.—Cora can clasp your clean cloth. A clever collegian can master the classics. A christian must consider cupidity as a crime. The meat of the cocoa is succulent. Can craven cowards expect to conquer the country?

A certain circle of citizens were prejudiced against the circuit courts of justice. They were censured for circulating reports concerning the civil authorities.

The czar still wields his iron sceptre, A tragic scene occurred as the company was ascending, The man was indicted for stealing victuals.

d.—Dora Drake drove our dear dog from her door. David confided in God. Daniel added dignity to wisdom. Did you desire to hear his dark and doleful dream? The duped duke readily deduced the fact that the Danes were not wedded to his dearest interests.

The missionary preached in a thatched cottage and blessed the people. The boy fetched the linen which had been washed, bleached, dressed and pressed. The base faced villain marched on, but suddenly screeched when he reached the arched bridge.

f.—The flag of freedom floats once more aloft. The flaming fire flashed fearfully in his face. Faith French had fresh fruit, and rich fringe for her dress.

g.—Guilty gamblers greedily grasp gold. The glassy glaciers gleamed in glowing light. The ignorant gave credit to the gossip. Pagan worship began to be abrogated by legal regulation. The groom has told us that much green grass has grown on our ground near the grove.

The general engaged in the battle under great disadvantage. The huge savage paid homage to the magistrate. The manager brought the cage on the stage.

He looked as ghastly as if he had seen a ghost. Gherkins are small cucumbers.

The high character of our neighbors should not be lightly spoken of. The sightless man delights in his sprightly daughter,

h.—Hear me, great heaven! How high his honor

heaved his haughty head! He was hung as high as Haman. Hugh hired a hundred men to hew the high trees. He hurled him head over heels. He heard his herdsmen hurrying him home.

j.—The judge and the jury joined in the joke. Jaunty gentlemen generally joke joyously. James, John, Jane and Jason Jones live in our stone house.

h silent.—I know you are not a knight, but a knave.

l.—The lonely lame miller limped along by the wall. The bold player bowled the ball well.

The folks walk and talk together. Almonds are as white as chalk. The beggar asked for alms, and he received half a salmon.

m.—Many miserable men make money by miserly meanness. Masses of immense magnitude move majestically through the vast empire of the solar system.

n.—Name nine nations. Can you say *no, nor, not* and *now*? John mended his net. The nimble nymphs marched off in merry triumph..

The traitor was condemned to be thrown into a kiln. The season of autumn suggests serious and solemn thoughts.

p.—Peculiarly proud persons perchance pay penance to pinching poverty. Peter Prangle, the prickly prangly pear picker, picked three pecks of prickly prangly pears from the prangly pear tree.

The psalm was sung. The man was exempted as he showed symptoms of consumption.

q.—A query is a question. Quidnuncs query with queer quizzical questions. An antique gem. A laughable burlesque.

r.—Round the rugged rocks the ragged rascals ran. Rushing rapids roar round rising rivers. The rogues rushed round the rough red rocks.

s.—Similar sights and sounds savor certainly of satiety. It was decidedly the severest storm of the season. His eyes amidst the mists, measured an azure sky. Amidst the mists and coldest frosts, with barest wrists and stoutest boasts, he thrusts his fists against the posts and still insists he sees the ghosts.

t.—Trials and troubles turn with time and tide. His assets consisted of promissory notes. The attention of the faction was called to the deception.

v. — The vile vagabond ventured to vilify the venerable veteran. The vizier had a vision of the mirage.

w.—Wisdom wages war with wilful wickedness. Wise men never wait their present woes. Where there is a will there is a way.

The wretched man sprained his wrist. The answer was wrong. The poor wretch wrings his hands. The wheelwright wrought the tire.

274. DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

sh.—Shrill shabby shrews should surely show sure shame. She sought shelter from the sunshine in the shade. Her shrivelled limbs were shivering with the cold. She uttered a sharp shrill shriek, and then shrunk from the shrivelled form that slumbered in the shroud.

ch. — Charles Chase chose much cheap cheese. Churlish chapmen chide cheerful children. Charge the old man to choose a choice cheese. The cherished home of our childhood never loses its charms.

ph. — The nimble nymphs marched in merry triumph.

wh. — Why did that dog whine, while the whales wheeled and whirled?

th.—Thirty three thousand things thwart thoughtless thieves. The clouds are gathering thick in the sky; I think that we shall have thunder. The strife ceaseth, peace approacheth, and the good man rejoiceth. Those thankless youths, with truths, use wicked oaths. Theophilus Thistleworth thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb.

ing.—A storm ariseth on the sea. A model vessel is struggling amidst the war of elements, quivering and shivering, shrinking and battling like a thinking being.

ough. — “Tis not an easy task to show
How o-u-g-h sound ; since *though* :
An Irish *lough* and English *slough*
And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow
Differ as much as *tough* and *through*
There seems no reason why they do.

SECTION III.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

275. *Proverbs and Maxims.*

A wise son maketh a glad father.
A small spark may kindle a great fire.
A confessed fault is half mended.
A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.
A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.
A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.
An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.
An oak is not felled with one blow.
A drowning man will catch at a straw.
A good name is better than riches.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
A liar is brave towards God, and a coward towards men.
A man that breaks his word bids others be false to him.
A good life keeps off wrinkles.
An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
A soft answer turneth away wrath.
A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
A blithe heart makes a blooming visage.
A flatterer is a most dangerous enemy.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A great fortune is a great slavery.
An evil conscience is the most unquiet companion.
A penny saved is a penny earned.
A small leak will sink a great ship.

A stitch in time saves nine.
A young man idle, an old man needy.
A gentle disposition is like an unruffled stream.
A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.
A passionate man rides a horse that runs away with him.
A fool can ask questions that a wise man can not answer.
A thousand probabilities will not make one truth.
Affectation in dress implies a flaw in the understanding.
Anger begins with folly and ends in sorrow.
Application in youth makes old age comfortable.
Amendment is the best sign of repentance.
Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.
All is not gold that glitters.
Better to be alone than in bad company.
Before you promise, consider what you can perform.
Be slow to promise, and quick to perform.
Birds of a feather flock together.
By doing nothing we learn to do ill.
Better to suffer without cause than to have cause for suffering.
By entertaining good thoughts you will keep out evil ones.
By others' faults wise men correct their own.
Between virtue and vice there is no middle path.
Commend your temper, lest it command you.
Constant occupation prevents temptation.
Contempt will sooner kill an injury than revenge.
Civility is a charm that attracts all men.
Courage without conduct is a ship without ballast.
Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
Do what you ought, come what may.
Doing nothing is doing ill.
Drive thy business, or thy business will drive thee.
Deeds are fruits ; words are but leaves.
Deep rivers flow in silence ; shallow brooks are noisy.
Do nothing you would wish to conceal.
Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.
Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.
Example teaches more than precept.
Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

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Every day of your life is a leaf in your history.
Every body's business is no body's business.
Evil communications corrupt good manners.
False friends are worse than open enemies.
Follow the wise few rather than the vulgar many.
Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave.
Forbid a fool a thing, and that he will do.
God helps those who help themselves.
God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
Good counsel is above all price.
Goodness always enriches the possessor.
He who fears God does not fear man.
Honesty is the best policy.
He that swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.
He who avoids the temptation avoids the sin.
He who masters his passions conquers his greatest enemy.
Help yourself and heaven will help you.
He who rises late never does a good man's work.
He who peeps through a hole may see what will vex him.
Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick.
In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides.
It is sport to a fool to do mischief.
Idleness is the parent of vice and misery.
Ignorance is a voluntary misfortune.
If the counsel be good, no matter who gave it.
Ill will never spoke well.
It is never too late to learn.
If you will not hear reason she will surely rap your
knuckles.
Kind speeches comfort the heavy hearted.
Kind words cost nothing, but are worth much.
Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord.
Lazy folks take the most pains.
Learning makes a man fit company for himself.
Little strokes fell great oaks.
Lose no opportunity of doing a good action.
Let not the sun set upon your anger.
Make hay while the sun shines.
Mildness governs better than anger.
Make the best of a bad bargain.

Manners and learning make a gentleman.
None so deaf as those that will not hear.
Never give a hasty reply.
Necessity is the mother of invention.
Never make a mountain of a mole hill.
One lie begets another.
Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.
One is not so soon healed as hurt.
One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
Pardon others often, thyself seldom.
Punishment and reward are like the bridle and spur.
Prudence guides the wise, but passion governs the foolish.
Physicians rarely take medicine, and lawyers seldom go to law.
Quarrels are easily begun, but with difficulty ended.
Resist a temptation till you conquer it.
Reform those things in yourself that you blame in others.
So live with men as if God saw you.
Some are very busy and yet do nothing.
Strike the iron while it is hot.
Scorn to do a mean action.
Sands form the mountain ; moments make the year.
Study mankind as well as books.
Some act first, think afterward, and repent forever.
Temperance is the best medicine.
Time is a file that wears and makes no noise.
To be happy you must be good.
Trifles often lead to serious matters.
The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.
Truth is the highest ornament of youth.
The more we serve God, the more we serve ourselves.
Unmerited honors never wear well.
Unprincipled men live knaves and die beggars.
Virtue is a garment of honor, wickedness a robe of shame.
Vanity makes men ridiculous ; pride, odious.
Where there is a will, there is a way.
What cannot be cured must be endured.
What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to mind.

When men speak ill of you, live so that no body will believe them.
Yielding is sometimes the best way for succeeding.

SECTION IV.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DIFFICULT WORDS.

276. Monosyllables.

(we) are (<i>ar</i>)	once (<i>wunce</i>)	flood (<i>flud</i>)
ere (<i>air</i>)	quay (<i>ke</i>)	floor (<i>flore</i>)
eye (<i>I</i>)	(he) said (<i>sed</i>)	gauge (<i>gage</i>)
key (<i>ke</i>)	(he) says (<i>sez</i>)	heart (<i>hart</i>)
one (<i>wun</i>)	shoe (<i>shoo</i>)	laugh (<i>laff</i>)
(to) sew (<i>so</i>)	sure (<i>shoor</i>)	plaid (<i>plad</i>)
(he) bade (<i>bad</i>)	were (<i>wer</i>)	touch (<i>tuch</i>)
buoy (<i>bwoy</i>)	broad (<i>brawd</i>)	draught (<i>draft</i>)
(he) does (<i>duz</i>)	blood (<i>blud</i>)	friend (<i>frend</i>)
door (<i>dore</i>)	bough (<i>bou</i>)	height (<i>hite</i>)
gaol (<i>iail</i>)	choir (<i>quire</i>)	scarce (<i>scairce</i>)
(to) have (<i>hav</i>)	cough (<i>cawf</i>)	though (<i>tho</i>)
(to) live (<i>liv</i>)	dough (<i>do</i>)	through (<i>throo</i>)

277. Dissyllables.

agu (<i>ag-u</i>)	geyser (<i>gi-ser</i>)	porpoise (<i>por-pus</i>)
aloe (<i>al-o</i>)	heiser (<i>hef-er</i>)	righteous (<i>ri-chus</i>)
any (<i>en-y</i>)	hiccough (<i>hic-cup</i>)	soldier (<i>sol-jer</i>)
bury (<i>ber-ry</i>)	iron (<i>iurn</i>)	shoulder (<i>shol-der</i>)
busy (<i>bi-sy</i>)	issue (<i>is-shu</i>)	sugar (<i>shoo-gar</i>)
beauty (<i>bu-ty</i>)	lettuce (<i>lettis</i>)	tortoise (<i>tor-tis</i>)
boatswain (<i>bosn</i>)	liquor (<i>lik-ur</i>)	victuals (<i>vit-tals</i>)
canoe (<i>ca-noo</i>)	many (<i>men-y</i>)	waiscoat (<i>wes-cut</i>)
cocoa (<i>co-co</i>)	minute (<i>min-it</i>)	women (<i>wi-men</i>)
coffee (<i>cof-fy</i>)	nephew (<i>nef-yu</i>)	woorsted (<i>woos-ted</i>)
cupboard (<i>kub-urd</i>)	ocean (<i>o-shun</i>)	yeoman (<i>yo-man</i>)
eider (<i>i-der</i>)	pretty (<i>prit-ty</i>)	colonel (<i>kur-nel</i>)

278. *ea*, like *a* in *fate*.

break, steak, great.

e, *ea*, like *a* in *fare*.

ere, there, where—bear, pear, tear, wear, swear;
forbear, forswear.

ea, *au*, like *a* in *far*.

1. heart, hearth—aunt, daunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt,
taunt, laugh; launch, craunch, staunch.

2. gauntlet, jaundice, laughter, laundry, saunter.

ei, *ie*, like *e* in *mete*.

1. ceil, seine, seize; bier, lief, mien, pier; brief,
chief, field, fiend, fierce, frieze, grief, grieve, liege, lieve,
niece, piece, pierce, priest, siege, shield, shriek, tierce,
wield, yield.

2. ceiling, either, neither, leizure, seizure; chiefly,
grievance—deceit, deceive, conceit, conceive, perceive,
receipt, receive; achieve, belief, believe, relief, relieve;
brevier, cashier, frontier.

3. brigadier, cavalier, chandelier, chevalier, financier,
grenadier.

ai, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, like *e* in *met*.

1. said, says; dead, deaf, head, lead, read; bread,
death, dread, meant, realm, sweat, tread; breast, breath,
dreamt, spread, thread, threat; health, wealth, slealth,
cleanse, breadth; friend.

2. waistcoat; again, against; breakfast, cleanly,
feather, heavy, heaven, leather, leaven, measure, ready,
meadow, pleasant, pleasure, pleasant, pheasant, steady,
steadfast, treasure, threaten, weapon, weather, zealot,
zealous; instead; heifer; friendship; leopard.

i like the french *i*, or *e* in *mete*.

1. pique, suite.

2. antique, caprice, fatigue, intrigue, machine, ma-
rine, police, ravine, routine, tontine, valise.

3. bombazin, capuchin, haberdine, magazine, mandarin, quarantine, tambourine, transmarine, verdigris.

ai, ei, ie like i in pin.

1. bargain, captain, certain, chieftain, curtain, fountain, murrain, mountain, villain; forfeit, surfeit; foreign; kerchief, mischief.

2. sovereign, handkerchief.

oo, ou like o in fore.

1. door, floor; four, pour, soul, court, gourd, mould, mourn, course source; dough, though.

2. courtier, poultry, poultice, shoulder.

a like o in not.

1. wad, wan, was, swan, wand, wash, wasp, what, watch, swamp, yacht.

2. waddle, walnut, wander, wanton, warrant, quarry, quarrel, quadrant, squalid, squander, squadron, swallow, watchful.

3. quadruple, quadrangle.

o, oe, oo, ou like u in tub.

1. one, son, won, come, done, dove, none, love, monk, glove, sponge, does; blood, flood; touch, young.

2. oven, color, cover, covet, covey, coz'n, dozen, hover, honey, money, worry, coming, govern, loving, pommel, wonder, lovely, shovel, comfort, compass; other, worthy, nothing, mother, brother, worship, wondrous; couple, double, cousin, trouble, touching, younger, courage, nourish, flourish, couplet, country, southern—above, among, become, affront, retouch.

u like oo short as in book.

1. bull, full, pull, bush, push.

2. pulley, pulpit, bulrush, bulwark, pudding, crupper, bullet, bushel, bullock, bullion, cuckoo, cushion, fullness, butcher.

o, oe like *oo* long as in *food*.

1. do, to two, lose, move, prove, ; who, whom, whose ; shoe.

2. bosom, woman ; canoe,

u silent.

1. guide, guile, built, guilt.

2. bouquet, conquer, roguish ; beguile, disguise.

ue silent.

1. vague, rogue, vogue ; brogue, plague, league, tongue.

2. colleague, fatigue, harangue, intrigue, prologue.

3. apologue, demagogue, dialogue, epilogue, synogue.

279. *b* silent.

1. lamb, limb, bomb, comb, dumb, numb, tomb ; debt, doubt ; climb, thumb, crumbs.

2. debtor, coxcomb, doubtful, climbing, plumber, numbness—benumb, succumb, redoubt.

3. catacomb, hecatomb.

c silent.

1. czar, scene, scent.

2. science, sceptre, ; scissors—indict, obscene.

g soft.

1. gem, gin, gill, germ, gyves.

2. gender, gentry, giant, gibbet, ginger, gypsy, gypsum ; angel, danger, manger, stranger, wager, burgess, magic, digit, logic, margin, virgin, frigid, ; cogent, tangent, judgment ; surgeon, gorgeous—suggest.

g hard.

1. get, geck, gear, gold, geese, gift, ; gild, gimp, gird, girl, gift, give, girth.

2. gelding, gewgaw, gibber, giddy, giggle, gimlet, girdle, gizzard, anger, angle, angry, auger, dogged, eager, finger, gangrene, hunger, jungle, language, languor, linger, longer, monger, stronger, target, tiger, younger, druggist, sluggish—begin, forgive.

3. gibberish, together.

g silent.

1. gnat, gnaw, gnarl, gnash, gneiss; sign, reign, feign, reign.

2. gnomon; ensign, foreign, poignant--assign, benign, design, resign, condign, consign, malign, impugn; arraign, campaign.

3. assignment, consignment, diaphragm.

h silent.

1. heir, herb, hour; rhyme, ghost.

2. honest, honor, hostler, humor, humble, asthma, isthmus, rhubarb.

3. hospital.

k silent.

1. knee, knit, knot, know, knead, knife, knock, knight.

2. knotty, knuckle, knowledge.

l silent.

1. alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm; calf, half; calve, halve, salve; balk, calk, talk, walk, chalk, stalk; yolk, folks, could, would, should.

2. falcon, salmon, palmer; almond—behalf.

n silent.

1. kiln, limn, hymn.

2. solemn, column, autumn—condemn.

n like *ng*.

1. bank, rank, tank, flank, frank, plank, thank; ink, link, mink, pink, rink, sink, wink, drink, think; zinc.

2. anger, angle, angry, anguish, anchor, ankle, anxious, banquet, blanket, concord, concourse, conger, congress, clangor, conquer, finger, function, hunger, jingle, languish, languor, language, linger, mangle, mingle, monger, mongrel, monkey, rancor, rankle, sanguine, single, sprinkle, tangle, uncle, unguent, vanquish, wrangle, wrinkle, longer, longest, stronger, strongest, young, youngest.

p silent.

1. psalm, pshaw, tempt.
2. empty, symptom, psalter, psalmist—receipt, attempt, contempt.

s or *z* having the sound of *zh*.

1. azure, brazier, closure, crosier, glazier, grazier, hosier, leisure, measure, osier, pleasure, seizure, visier.
2. composure, disclosure, displeasure, embrasure, enclosure, incision, incisure, usual, usury, usurer.

s having the sound of *sh*.

1. sure.
2. assure, censure, fissure, insure, issue, nauseous, osseous, pressure, sugar, surety, tensure, tonsure.
3. compressure, impresseure, insurance, nauseate, sensual.

s silent.

1. aisle, isle.
2. island, viscount,

t silent.

1. castle, nestle, wrestle, bristle, gristle, thistle, whistle, bustle, rustle; hasten, chasten, fasten, glisten, listen, often, soften, moisten; Christmas, chestnut, restless, mortgage.
2. epistle, apostle, mistletoe.

w silent.

1. wry, wrap, wren, writ, wreak, wreck, wrest, wring, wrest, write, wrote, wrong, wretch, wrench, wrath, wreath, writhe, wright; who, whom, whose, whole, whoop; two, sword.

2. wrangle, wrestle, wrinkle, wretched, wholesale, wholesome; answer.

x like *ks*.

expect, exercise, execute, execrate, execrable.

x like *gs*.

1. exalt, exact, exert, exist, exult, exhort, exhale, exhaust, &c.

2. example, examine.

— —

280. *ch* like *k*.

1. chasm, chyle, chyme, chord, choir, chrism; scheme, school, ache, conch.

2. chaos, chemist, choler, choral, chorus, chronic; chlorine, scholar, schedule, schooner—echo, anchor, archives, Michael, paschal, trochee—drachma, strychnine epoch, distich, monarch, stomach.

3. character, chemistry, chimera, cholera, chorister, chromatic, chronicle—archangel, architect, bacchanal, bronchial, mechanic, orchestra, eucharist; anarchy, catechism—technical, patriarch.

4. chameleon, chimerical, chiromancy, chiropodist, chronology; melancholy; hierarchy—archipelago.

ch like *sh*.

1. chaise; chagrin, chamade, chamois, champagne, charade, chemise, machine, stanchion, truncheon, moustache.

2. charlatan, chevalier, chivalry, chivalric, chivalrous, avalanche—machinery.

ch silent.

drachm, schism, yacht.

gh like *f*.

1. lough, cough, rough, tough, slough, trough, draught.

2. laughter, roughness, toughen.

gh like *k*.

hough, lough, shough.

gh silent.

1. leigh, neigh, weigh; eight, freight, straight; high, nigh, sigh, thigh; bight, blight, bright, fight, flight, fright, knight, light, might, night, plight. right, sight, slight, tight, wight, wright, height, sleight; dough, though; Hugh; aught, caught; naught, fraught, taught, bought, brought, fought, ought, sought, thought, wrought; bough, plough, slough; through.

2. neighbor, mighty, haughty, naughty, daughter, slaughter, thoughtful; borough, furlough, twilight, inveigh, throughout.

th soft.

1. than, that, the, thee, these, them, thence, they, their, theirs, thy, thine, this, those, thou, though, thus, there; smooth; bathe, breathe, sheathe, wreath, scythe, tithe, clothe, soothe; baths, laths, paths, oaths, mouths, rtuths, youths.

2. father, gather, rather either, neither, wether, feather, leather, weather, hither, thither, whither, further, furthest; worthy, heathen, northern, southern; farthing; brethren, therefore, fathom.

th like *t*.

1. thyme, Thames.

2. Thomas, Thomson.

3. Anthony, Theresa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE,
INTRODUCTION.....	v
PART FIRST.—WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.....	1
SECTION I.—Regular sounds of vowels.....	3
<i>First Step.</i> —Regular sounds of vowels with single consonants	3
<i>Second Step.</i> —Regular sounds of vowels with double initial consonants.....	9
<i>Third Step.</i> —Regular sounds of vowels with double final consonants.....	14
SECTION II.—Occasional sounds of vowels.....	21
SECTION III.—Double vowels or diphthongs.....	27
SECTION IV.—Exercises on consonants.....	40
PART SECOND.—WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.....	47
Table of the vowel sounds.....	49
SECTION I.—The accent on the first syllable.....	51
SECTION II.—The accent on the second syllable.....	80
SECTION III.—Accent variable.....	92
SECTION IV.—Exercises on consonants.....	96
PART THE THIRD.—WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.....	103
SECTION I.—The accent on the first syllable.....	103
SECTION II.—The accent on the 2nd. syllable.....	122
SECTION III.—The accent on the 3rd. syllable.....	133
PART THE FOURTH.—POLYSYLLABLES.....	137
SECTION I.—Words of four syllables.....	139
SECTION II.—Words of five syllables.....	153
SECTION III.—Words of 6, 7 and 8 syllables.....	161
PART THE FIFTH.—VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.....	165
SECTION I.—Words pronounced alike, but spelled differently..	167
SECTION II.—Words spelled differently, but pronounced nearly alike.....	175
SECTION III.—Words spelled alike, but pronounced differently..	177
SECTION IV.—Words of similar sounds, to be carefully distinguished in pronunciation.....	179
PART THE SIXTH.—GENERAL REVIEW.....	181
SECTION I.—Exercises on vowels	183
SECTION II.—Exercises on consonants	187
SECTION III.—Promiscuous exercises	191
SECTION IV.—Classified list of difficult words.	195